

Краснодарский университет МВД России

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ДЛЯ КУРСАНТОВ
(3 семестр)**

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Составитель *С. В. Кулинская*

Рецензенты:

Л. М. Дегтярева, кандидат филологических наук, доцент (Ростовский юридический институт МВД России);

Б. Н. Селин, кандидат педагогических наук, доцент (Белгородский юридический институт МВД России имени И. Д. Путилина).

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Содержатся профессионально ориентированные тексты на английском языке для совершенствования коммуникативных навыков устной и письменной речи.

Пособие позволяет овладеть специальной лексикой, узнать об истории и функционировании государственных, политических и судебных структур России, Великобритании и США.

Для курсантов Краснодарского университета МВД России, обучающихся по специальностям 40.05.01 – Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности и 40.05.02 – Правоохранительная деятельность.

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Предлагаемое учебное пособие предназначено для обучения английскому языку курсантов, слушателей, студентов 2 курса, обучающихся по специальностям 40.05.01 – правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности и 40.05.02 – правоохранительная деятельность.

Пособие соответствует учебно-тематическому плану и рассматривает основные элементы правовых структур Европы, Великобритании и США. Основная цель пособия – обеспечить практическое владение курсантами всеми видами речевой деятельности по темам: «Работа полиции Великобритании», «Работа полиции США», «Интерпол», «Европол», «Международное сотрудничество полицейских».

В пособие включены современные профессионально-ориентированные материалы из правовых источников Великобритании и США, которые углубляют знания обучающихся по указанной специальности, позволяют овладеть специальной лексикой, расширяют страноведческие представления, а также развивают столь необходимые для юриста навыки анализа текста и ведения дискуссии. Каждая тема содержит тексты для изучающего и синтетического чтения, а так же грамматический и лексический материал, обрабатываемый дифференцированно (для устной речи и чтения). Должное внимание уделяется коммуникативным упражнениям, которые включают:

- подстановочные упражнения, целью которых является правильное коммуникативное использование готовых вариантов;
- ситуационно обусловленные коммуникативные упражнения на завершение ситуации, аргументирование, выражения своего отношения и т.д.;
- упражнения, стимулирующие свободное высказывание, а также задания, которые требуют многократного обращения к тексту.

Данное пособие имеет тематический словарь, тексты для основного чтения и тексты для дополнительного чтения, тесты для самоконтроля знаний, контрольные вопросы, а также грамматический раздел.

Рекомендации курсантам для успешного усвоения учебного материала

1. Рекомендации по общей «стратегии» и «тактике» чтения.

1. Вдумайтесь в заголовок: возможно, он подскажет вам, о чем текст.
2. Прочитайте бегло весь текст или его законченный отрывок, обходя трудности, чтобы составить общее представление о его содержании; это поможет в последующем при чтении преодолеть трудности.
3. При встрече с незнакомым словом – не останавливайтесь: дальнейшее изложение может внести ясность в понимание его значения, при этом старайтесь использовать свои знания фактов, событий действительности, о которых упоминается в тексте.
4. Постарайтесь догадаться о значении слова; языковая догадка возможна, если данное незнакомое слово:

- напоминает по своему звучанию или графическому образу слово родного языка;
- состоит из знакомых словообразовательных элементов;
- относится к интернациональным словам;

– включено в словосочетание, элемент, / элементы которого вам известны.

5. Слова, значение которых не удалось установить, найдите в словаре. Для этого необходимо:

– знать условные обозначения, принятые в словаре (они даются в начале любого словаря), и его структуру;

– усвоить правила расположения слов в словаре, в частности тот факт, что место слова определяется не только первой буквой алфавита, но и последующими буквами;

– уметь придать слову исходную словарную форму, отталкиваясь от его производной контекстной формы;

– выбрать нужное значение из имеющихся значений, проверить его соответствие тексту.

II. Рекомендации для самостоятельной подготовки монологического высказывания.

1. Представьте, о чем вы будете говорить, и составьте план своего высказывания.

2. Прочитайте текст (тексты) на нужную вам тему.

3. Выделите из текста (текстов) материал – слова, словосочетания, предложения, нужные для вашего высказывания; соотнесите его с пунктами плана.

4. Вспомните, какой еще языковой материал вы сможете использовать в своем высказывании и припишите его.

5. Сделайте преобразования, необходимые для передачи замысла.

6. «Прорепетируйте» свое высказывание, пользуясь построенной вами программой.

III. Рекомендации для самостоятельной подготовки устного высказывания на основе опор.

1. Представьте, что вы хотите сказать по данной теме / ситуации, и спланируйте свое высказывание.

2. Подберите к каждому пункту плана соответствующие языковые средства: слова, словосочетания, предложения из данных в учебнике и по памяти.

3. Скомбинируйте этот материал для передачи своего замысла (помните при этом о времени, лице, числе и т.д.).

4. Представьте себе конкретных слушателей и, обращаясь к ним, произнесите свое высказывание.

IV. Рекомендации для выполнения лексико-грамматических упражнений.

1. Прочитайте задание и определите в чем его суть.

2. Если задание предполагает подстановку или ответ на вопрос, припомните (выясните, уточните) значение требуемого языкового явления.

3. Установите его грамматические формы, обратите внимание на порядок слов. (Если забыли, как образуются грамматические формы, то обратитесь к словарю и грамматическому справочнику.)

4. Письменно вставьте данное языковое явление в предложение (или в ответ на вопрос), придав ему сначала соответствующую производную форму.

Topical Vocabulary

Работа полиции США

Работа полиции Великобритании

Интерпол, Европол

Police / полиция

Police – полиция

To call the police – вызвать полицию

To take to the nearest police station – доставлять (кого-либо) в ближайший полицейский участок

To report to the police – сообщать в полицию (о преступлении)

Police force – полицейские силы; отряды полиции

Police station / precinct – полицейский участок

Metropolitan police – столичная (Лондонская) полиция

Riot police – отряды полиции особого назначения

Policeman – полицейский

Policewoman – женщина-полицейский

Detective / plain-clothes man / sleuth / CID man – сыщик

Investigator – следователь

Inspector – инспектор

Operative – оперуполномоченный

Divisional inspector / beat officer – участковый инспектор

Field-criminalist – эксперт-криминалист

Search commander – старший оперативной группы, командир поиска

Medical expert – судебно-медицинский эксперт

Bobby-handler – проводник служебно-розыскной собаки, кинолог

Marshal – начальник полицейского участка; (в США) судебный исполнитель

Bailiff – судебный исполнитель; (в США) заместитель шерифа

Police duties / обязанности полиции

To apprehend a criminal – задерживать преступника

To assist the offender to return to an honest life – помогать правонарушителю вернуться к честной жизни

To arrive at the crime scene – прибывать на место преступления

To be responsible for a crime – быть ответственным за преступление

To become familiar with salient feature of criminal's modus operandi – знакомиться с характерными чертами способа действия преступника

To bring a charge – выдвигать обвинение

To bring a criminal action – возбудить уголовное дело

To bring the criminal to justice – привлечь преступника к уголовной ответственности

To build a hypothesis – выдвинуть версию

To call an ambulance – вызвать скорую помощь

To catch criminals – поймать преступников

To collect (lift) evidence – собирать (изымать) доказательства

To conduct search, discovery and seizure – проводить обыск, обнаружение и изъятие

To curb the crime – обуздать преступность

To define crime – квалифицировать, определять состав преступления

To detect criminals – разыскать преступников

To develop and take fingerprints – проявить и снять отпечатки пальцев

To direct traffic – руководить дорожным движением

To eliminate causes of crime – устранить причины преступления

To enforce the law – проводить закон в жизнь

To ensure crime scene protection – обеспечить защиту места преступления

To establish corpus delicti – устанавливать состав преступления

To establish contact – устанавливать контакт

To establish proof of guilt – устанавливать доказательства вины

To ferret out serious crime – выискивать, собирать информацию (о серьезных преступлениях)

To fight (to combat) crime – бороться с преступностью

To find, collect and protect evidence – находить, собирать и защищать улики

To frustrate (the plans, efforts) – расстраивать, срывать (попытки, планы)

To get (obtain) information – получать информацию, сведения

To give first aid to a victim – оказать первую помощь жертве преступления

To identify – опознавать, идентифицировать

To increase sense of security – увеличить, поднять чувство безопасности

To investigate crime – расследовать преступление

Investigation / inquiry – расследование, исследование, дознание

Investigational techniques – тактика и техника расследования

To interview witnesses – опрашивать свидетелей

To interrogate criminals – допрашивать преступников

To lay an ambush – устраивать засаду

To locate – определять местонахождение

To maintain law and order – поддерживать правопорядок

To make an estimate of – оценить что-либо

To make plaster cast – снимать гипсовые слепки

To make conclusions – делать выводы

To make a record – составить протокол

To neutralize – обезвредить

To operate in plain-clothes – работать в штатском

Overt work – гласная работа

To pack the traces of the crime – упаковать вещественные доказательства (следы преступления)

To patrol streets – патрулировать улицы

To penetrate underworld – внедряться в преступный мир

To perform well under operational conditions – действовать умело в сложной оперативной обстановке

To persecute offenders – преследовать судебным порядком правонарушителей

To prevent crime – предотвратить преступления

To prevent juvenile delinquency – предупреждать преступность среди несовершеннолетних

To provide security for society – обеспечивать безопасность общества

To punish criminals –наказывать преступников

To reconstruct the happening – мысленно воссоздать происшедшее

To search for and collect evidence – искать и собирать улики

To search / investigate / examine / observe / inspect / survey a crime scene – осматривать место происшествия

To solve the crime – раскрыть преступление

To stand on guard of law and order – стоять на страже правопорядка

To supervise difficult juveniles – осуществлять надзор за “трудными” подростками

Surveillance – негласный надзор

To take active measures – принять действенные меры

To take missing person reports – принимать рапорта о пропавших без вести

To take pictures of – фотографировать

Traffic law enforcement – дорожный надзор

Undercover (covert) work – негласная работа

To use special means, methods and forms of crime solution – использовать специальные средства, методы и формы раскрытия преступления

To use the weapon – пользоваться оружием

Classification of crimes / Классификация преступлений

1. Crimes against administration of justice – преступления против нарушения порядка, осуществления правосудия

Misdemeanor – мисдиминор, судебно наказуемый проступок

Offence - правонарушение

Petty offence – незначительное (мелкое) правонарушение

Tort – деликт, гражданское правонарушение

Trespassing – незначительное нарушение закона

2 Crimes against person – преступления против личности

Abduction – похищение (женщины, ребенка)

- abduction by fraud – похищение с помощью обмана

- abduction by violence – насильственное похищение

Assassination – вероломное убийство

Assault – нападение, словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием

Homicide – лишение человека жизни, убийство

Intimidation – запугивание, устрашение

Kidnapping – похищение людей

Killing – убийство

- Accidental killing – непреднамеренное убийство

- Intentional killing – преднамеренное (умышленное) убийство

Lynch law - самосуд

Manslaughter – непредумышленное убийство

Murder – тяжкое убийство

Murder for hire – тяжкое убийство по найму

- Attempted murder – покушение на убийство

- First degree murder – тяжкое убийство первой степени

- Second degree murder – тяжкое убийство второй степени

Rape – изнасилование

Gang rape – групповое изнасилование

Sexual offence – преступления на сексуальной почве

Slaughter – массовое убийство, резня

3. Crimes against property – преступления против собственности

Arson – поджог

-arson attempt – покушение на поджог

Burglary – кража со взломом

Car theft – угон (кража) автомобиля

Housebreaking – квартирная кража

Larceny – воровство

Mugging – ограбление на улице

Pick-pocketing – карманная кража

Raid – налет

Robbery – грабеж, ограбление

Shoplifting – ограбление магазина

Stealing – воровство, кража

Theft – кража

- grand theft – крупная кража

- petty theft – мелкая кража

4. Economic crimes – экономические преступления

Blackmail – шантаж, вымогательство

Blue-collar crime – ‘‘сине воротничковое’’ преступление, (преступление, совершенное производственным рабочим)

Bribery – взяточничество

Counterfeiting – фальшивомонетничество

Extortion – вымогательство

Embezzlement – растрата, хищение, присвоение имущества

Forgery – подделка документов, фальшивка

Fraud – обман, мошенничество

Racketeering – рэкет, вымогательство

Slander – клевета

White-collar crime – «бело воротничковое» преступление (преступная махинация, совершенная служащим или лицом, занимающим высокое общественное положение)

5. Crimes against the State – преступления против государства

Betrayal – предательство, измена

Drug trafficking – транспортировка, перевозка наркотиков

Espionage / spying – шпионаж

Hijacking – угон воздушного судна, воздушное пиратство

Misappropriation of public property – незаконное присвоение государственной собственности

Perjury – лжесвидетельство

Sedition – подстрекательство к мятежу, бунту; антиправительственная агитация

Slaughter – массовое убийство, кровопролитие

Smuggling – контрабанда

Terrorism – терроризм

Treason – государственная измена

Vandalism – вандализм

Exercise 1. Here is a list of some criminals and the crimes they commit, but it is incomplete. Fill in the missing parts.

Criminal	Crime	The criminal ...
Thief	theft/robbery	stole some jewelry
Murderer		killed a policeman
	hijacking	hijacked a plane
Drug dealer	drug dealing	dealt in pushing cocaine
	Kidnapping	
Rapist		
Mugger		mugged an old lady
Car thief		stole a BMW
	Robbery	
Terrorist		committed an act of terrorism (e.g. bombing, murder, kidnapping)

Тема 15

Работа полиции США

The USA police ranks:

Commissioner – комиссар

Chief – начальник (полиции)

Assistant-Chief / Deputy Chief – заместитель начальника

Master Police Officer / Senior Police Officer - старший офицер

Trooper detective – (моторизованный) детектив

Major Inspector – главный инспектор

Inspector Detective – инспектор детектив

Captain / Precinct Commander – капитан, начальник отдела

Lieutenant – лейтенант

Colonel – полковник

Detective Sergeant – детектив - сержант

Corporal Detective (Investigator) – капрал детектив (следователь)

Police Officer – офицер полиции

Patrol Officer – патрульный

Peace Officer – офицер охраны порядка

Beat Officer – участковый инспектор

Traffic Officer – инспектор дорожного движения

Training Officer – инструктор

Officer of Special Assignment – офицер специального назначения

Sheriff – шериф, профессиональный работник полиции; начальник правоприменительного органа округа (часто – выборная должность)

Text №1

1. Some word for the text:

Agency – агентство, организация, орган

sheriff - шериф

bridge – мост

tunnel – тоннель

all in all – всего

separate – отдельный

to finance – финансировать

finance - финансы

respective - соответствующий

weapon - оружие

club - дубинка

2. Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What five main types of police agencies are operating in the USA?
2. What other police forces are functioning there too?
3. Who finances the federal police agencies?
4. Who finances special police forces?
5. Are all policemen usually armed?

The Police of the USA



The modern police departments in the USA came into existence in the years following World War I. Since 1920 municipal police agencies have increasingly grown in personnel and responsibilities. Special training and more selective recruitment practices have been developed to go hand in hand with the use of such technological developments as the automobile, the individual police radio, and the computer. The great part of police work does not involve crime-fighting situations but rather consists of both service and peace-keeping activities.



Service functions include directing traffic and enforcing traffic regulations, answering accident calls, aiding the sick, helping find a lost child or rescue a lost pet, recovering stolen property, and reporting fires. These are all services performed to assist the public.

There are five main types of police agencies operating in the USA:

- police agencies of the Federal government (*Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Park Service, Border Patrol, US Postal Inspector and so on*);
- state police forces (*highway patrol, drug control agency, investigative bureau and so on*);
- sheriffs in counties (*county sheriffs' offices*);
- the police forces of cities and towns (*municipal or city police*);
- the police of villages (*constables and village police departments*).

Municipal police departments are the heart of the entire police system. They have their own organization with several different divisions, each with specific functions. In most departments there are four major divisions:

- field operations (patrol, investigation, traffic, youth divisions, special operations etc.);
- administrative services (community relations, planning);

- technical services (communications, records, etc.) and
- inspectional services (internal affairs, intelligence, etc.).

Besides there are such special police forces as parks police, bridge and tunnel administration police forces, and police organizations for special tasks. All in all, there are about 40,000 separate police agencies in the United States of America.

The federal police agencies are financed from the Federal Fund. Other police forces are financed from the respective authorities' funds.



Policemen have weapons, such as revolvers, clubs and gas pistols.

3. Translate the following word-combinations using the text above:

- peace-keeping activities;
- to enforce the law;
- municipal police agency;
- to go hand in hand;
- to rescue a lost pet;
- stolen property;
- drug control agency;
- traffic regulations.

4. Translate the following into Russian paying attention to the word *state*

State

государство *улам*

state police forces (in the USA)	-----
the United State of America	-----
state financing (in the USA)	-----
state financing (in other countries)	-----
the state of Belgium	-----
the European states	-----

5 Find the Russian equivalents given in column B:

A	B
1 to direct traffic	1.возвращать похищенное имущество
2 to assist public	2. находить пропавших детей
3 to recover stolen property	3. носить оружие
4 to find lost children	4. регулировать дорожное движение
5 to have weapons	5. оказывать помощь людям

6. Make up different word-combinations using the following words (A,B) and translate them:

A	B
Police	training
Peace-keeping	property
Technological	department
Traffic	activities
Stolen	development
Special	regulations

7. Mark the sentences *T (true)* or *F (false)*; correct the false ones:

1. There are four main types of police agencies operating in the USA.
2. The great part of police work involves crime-fighting situations.
3. The modern police departments in the USA came into existence in the years following World War II.
4. Municipal police departments are the heart of the entire police system.
5. The field operations division is responsible for patrolling streets, investigations, traffic and nothing else.
6. The federal police agencies are financed from the Federal Fund.
7. American policemen do not carry weapons.

8. Insert these words into the sentences:

Rehabilitate, sentence, patrol, conduct, prevent, punish, arrest

1. The police _____ the streets of cities and towns on a regular basis.
2. Police officers are doing their best to _____ crimes.
3. Sometimes the police _____ criminals with the help of ordinary people on the scene of crime.
4. Courts _____ trials of the accused and _____ criminals to different terms.
5. The society has created a correctional process to _____ convicted persons
and implement programs to _____ those persons.

Note: to implement – применять, внедрять.

Just for fun

A beautiful blonde walked into a Chicago police station and gave the desk sergeant a detailed description of a man who had dragged her by the hair down three flights of stairs, threatened to choke her to death and finally beat her up.

«With this description we'll have him arrested in no time», said the desk sergeant.

«But I don't want him arrested», the young woman protested.

«Just find him for me. He promised to marry me».

Additional exercises to the topic «The work of American police»

1. Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases from the bracket:

A. (*Guards; kidnappers; tap; couriers bug; armored vehicles; security firm; bullet-proof; private detectives*)

I run a (a) ... which offers a complete range of security services. We have (b) ... with special (c) ... windows to transport money and other valuable items. We can supply trained (d) ... to protect exhibits at art shows and jewelers displays. We can advise you if you think someone is trying to (e) ... your phone or (f) ... your private conversations at home or in the office with hidden microphones. We have ex-policemen whom you can hire as (g) ... and special (h) ... to deliver your valuable parcels anywhere in the world. We can protect you or your children against possible (i)...

B. *(theft; evidence; sentence; court; pleaded; arrest; charge; magistrate; fingerprint; oath; detained; handcuff; found; investigate; fine; witness; cell)*

A policeman was sent to (a) ... the disappearance of some property from a hotel. When he arrived, he found that the hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to (b) ... the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to (c) ... him. At the police station the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to (d) ... him with the (e) ... of the camera and cash. They took his (f) ..., locked him in a (g) ..., and (h) ... him overnight. The next morning he appeared in (i) ... before the (j) He took an (k) ... and (i) ... not guilty. Two (m) ..., the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave (n) After both sides of the case had been heard the boy was (o) ... guilty. He had to pay a (p) ... of 50 dollars and he was given a (q) ... of three month in prison suspended for two years.

2. Read the text and use the verb in correct form. Observe the Past Simple Passive. Close the book and retell the text.

Two men *(to see)* breaking into a house in my street last night. The police *(to call)* and they arrived very quickly. One man *(to catch)* immediately. The other escaped, but he *(to find)* very soon. Both men *(to take)* to the police

station where they (*to question*) separately by a police officer. The two men (*to charge*) with burglary.

Text №2

1. Read and translate the text

The following words will help you understand the text:

1. routine – обычный, текущий; распорядок службы
1. available – доступный, имеющийся в распоряжении
2. estimate – оценка, смета
3. peace-keeping activity – деятельность по охране спокойствия (порядка)
4. to respond – отвечать, реагировать
5. to implicate - вовлекать
6. to mediate - посредничать
7. missing person – пропавший без вести
8. to scoop up – поднимать, убирать
9. manpower – рабочая сила, личный состав
10. call - вызов
11. to quiet - успокаивать
12. to evict – выселять, изгонять
13. to warn – предупреждать, предостерегать
14. law-breaker - правонарушитель
15. to contribute – содействовать, способствовать
16. maintenance – поддержание, сохранение
17. precinct – полицейский участок
18. squad car – оперативная машина
19. roll call – переключка, оперативное совещание, планерка, развод
20. shift - смена
21. wanted - разыскиваемый
22. injury – вред, повреждение, рана, ушиб
23. damage – вред, повреждение, ущерб

24. hit-and-run – преступление, в результате которого водитель, сбивший человека, скрылся, не оказав помощи

25. to run over – переехать, задавить

26. disdain - презирать

Routine Police Work

As you know criminal investigation is the keystone of American police service, its law enforcement. But according to available estimates for some past period of time only one-third of police manpower resources dealt with crime and criminals, the other two-thirds of them – with non-law enforcement or so called «peace-keeping» activities.



The data collected show that the great majority of incidents the police handled, arose when the police responded to citizens' calls for service. The police officer became implicated in a wide range of human troubles many of which had little or nothing to do with criminal law enforcement. He transported people to the hospital, wrote reports of auto accidents, and arbitrated and mediated between disputants – neighbors, husbands and wives, landlords and tenants, and businessmen and customers. He took missing person reports, directed traffic, controlled crowds at fires, wrote dog bite reports, and identified abandoned autos. He removed safety hazards from the

streets, quieted noisy parties, radios and television, evicted a drunken person from a bar and occasionally scooped up a dead animal. Policemen also spent much of their time with «juvenile troubles». So in the line of his everyday duties a policeman directed, aided, informed, pacified, warned, disciplined, etc. – in short, contributed to the maintenance of the peace and order.

The officers usually began their shift after roll call. The officers took their instructions from a radio dispatcher from time to time.

Both the dispatchers in their radio calls and the police officers in their records preferred to give the tersest description of the incidents. They used such abbreviations as «B» and «E» (breaking or/and entering), «family trouble» or «domestic», «silent alarm», «somebody screaming», «a theft report», «a man down» (person lying in a public place, cause unknown), «outside ringer» (burglar-alarm ringing), «the boys» (trouble with juveniles) or «kids disturbing», P.I. (personal-injury automobile accident), DK (drunk), PD (property damage automobile accident), H-and-R (Hit-and-Run) and suchlike. We see they used some kind of police slang.

That is a very incomplete list of routine police work that the officer performed over the period covered.

2 Translate the following word-combinations:

- To deal with crime and criminals
- To read about routine police work
- To estimate the operational situation
- Peace-keeping activities
- The great majority of incidents
- A wide range of human troubles
- To write dog bite reports
- Juvenile troubles
- To cruise in a squad car
- To direct traffic

- Contemporary precincts
- Roll call

3. Read and translate the following word-combinations paying attention to the form- and link-words.

These mundane duties, only maintenance of peace and order, such hazard for safety, our acquaintance, those missing persons, this little squad, the best squad car, many disputants, the only abbreviation, most estimates, less trouble, their beat, more every day calls, your violation, much damage.

4. Write out the pairs of synonyms:

Precinct	usual	to warn	to handle
Manpower	security	to quiet	to answer
Safety	Police station	to deal with	to prevent
Law-breaker	damage	to respond	to pacify
Injury	personnel	to aid	to ring
Routine	offender, criminal	to call	to help

5 Translate from Russian into English:

Укомплектовывать личным составом, посредничать, полицейский участок, миротворческая деятельность, ДТП, оперативная машина, правонарушитель, правопорядок, развод (планерка).

6 Find the Russian equivalents given in column B:

A	B
1. roll call	1. радио-оборудованная патрульная машина
2. stolen cars	2. расследование уголовных преступлений
3. dog bite reports	3. автодорожные правонарушения
4. radio-equipped patrol car	4. угнанные машины
5. criminal investigation	5. рапорта об укусах собак

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 6. missing person reports | 6.развод (планерка) |
| 7. traffic violations | 7. рапорта о пропавших без вести |
| 8. hit-and-run | 8. преступление, в результате которого,
водитель, сбивший человека, скрылся, не
оказав помощи |

7 Make up different word-combinations using the following words (A,B) and translate them:

A	B
Criminal	call
Peace-keeping	reports
Contemporary	troubles
Roll	investigation
Stolen	dispatcher
Juvenile	precincts
Radio	activity
Missing person	alarm
Silent	cars

8 Find one sentence of the text from the three given below:

1. The problem dealt with in the report was an important one.
2. Policemen also spent much of their time with «juvenile troubles».
3. Roll call usually took from fifty minutes to an hour.

9 Find and read the sentences corresponding to these:

1. Он принимал рапорта о пропавших без вести, руководил дорожным движением, контролировал толпы на пожарах, писал рапорта об укусах собак, и проводил опознание оставленных без присмотра машин.
2. И диспетчеры в своих радиовызовах, и офицеры полиции в своих рапортах, предпочитали сжатое описание происшествий.

3. Обычно полицейские начинают свою смену с развода.

10 Correct the following statements according to the text:

1. The police officer became implicated in a wide range of human troubles many of which had to do with criminal law enforcement.
2. The officer usually finished their shift after roll call.
3. That is a very complete list of routine police work that the officer performed over the period covered.

11 Explain the following abbreviations:

«B» and «E»; «family trouble», «silent alarm», «a man down», DK, PD, P.I., H-and-R.

12 Put the following sentences in accordance with the logic of the text:

1. He took missing person reports, directed traffic, controlled crowds at fires, wrote dog bite reports, and identified abandoned autos.
2. The officer usually began their shift after roll call.
3. As you know criminal investigation is the keystone of American police service, its law enforcement.
4. We see they used some kind of police slang.

13 Fill in the gaps in the text below with the appropriate words from the previous text:

As you know criminal investigation is ____ of American police service. The police officer became ____ in a wide range of human troubles many of which had little or nothing to do with _____. He transported people to the hospital, wrote reports of auto accidents, and ____ and ____ between disputants. Policemen spent much of their time with _____. The officers usually began their ____ after roll call. ____ and ____ became the center of contemporary precincts. Policemen used some kind of police ____ in their work.

14. Answer the questions:

1. What percentage of police manpower resources dealt with non-law enforcement activities according to available estimates?
2. And what percentage dealt with law enforcement activities?
3. Did you read much about police peace-keeping activities as their everyday mundane duties, i.e. about routine police work?
4. When did the majority of incidents the police handled arise?
5. Did the police officer become implicated in a wide range of human troubles?
6. What did the police officer have to do?
7. When did the officers usually begin their shift?
8. What did the officers do during motor patrolling?
9. What room became the centre of the contemporary police precinct?
10. What language did the police officers prefer to use in their operational work?

15. Translate the following text into Russian observing Participles.

New word to the texts:

To design - конструировать

To preside – осуществлять руководство

To install - устанавливать

Demand - требование

Felony – тяжкое уголовное преступление

To occur - случаться

Intruder - нарушитель

Warrant - ордер



Roll call is an informal affair used in police stations for police personnel before their shift. The presiding officer advises the patrolmen of crimes occurred in the precinct during the past 24 hours and of any possible unusual demands for police services expected during the coming shift. In addition, the patrolmen get a fresh list of unrecovered stolen cars and the names of the people wanted on new felony warrants, roll call usually taking from ten to twenty minutes. After roll call patrol cars manned by two officers go cruising and patrolling the streets. In addition to regular precinct shifts there is a tactical squad of about 15 cars responsible for making accidents reports in traffic accidents involving personal injuries. The calls and incidents handled by one squad car include different matters: stolen cars, unsecured business, hit-and-run accidents, drunken person, and «silent alarm». A «silent alarm» is a protective device, installed by many businessmen, designed to warn of any intruder and given at the office of the private alarm company. When given, silent alarm advises the police to arrive at the scene as quickly as possible.



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. There are _____ main types of police agencies operating in the USA
 - a. *five*
 - b. *four*
 - c. *three*
 - d. *two*
2. The modern police departments in the USA came into existence in the years following _____
 - a. *World War I*
 - b. *World War II*
 - c. *Civil War*
 - d. *War of Independence*
3. American policemen _____ weapons.
 - a. *carry*
 - b. *do not carry*
 - c. *make*
 - d. *like*
4. The federal police agencies are financed from the _____ Fund
 - a. *federal*
 - b. *state*
 - c. *country*
 - d. *county*
5. Municipal police departments _____ the heart of the entire police system
 - a. *is*
 - b. *are*
 - c. *was*
 - d. *am*
6. The great part of police work _____ crime-fighting situations
 - a. *involve*
 - b. *doesn't involve*
 - c. *begin with*
 - d. *doesn't begin with*
7. Police officers are doing their best to _____ crimes
 - a. *prevent*
 - b. *commit*
 - c. *speak about*
 - d. *make*
8. There are about _____ separate police agencies in the United States of America
 - a. *10,000*
 - b. *40,000*

- c. 50,000
d. 90,000
9. Sometimes the police _____ criminals with the help of ordinary people on the scene of crime
a. *arrest*
b. *sentence*
c. *punish*
d. *prevent*
10. The officers usually began their _____ after roll call
a. *shift*
b. *study*
c. *work*
d. *holiday*
11. The officer usually _____ their shift after roll call
a. *finished*
b. *began*
c. *spent*
d. *were*
12. Criminal investigation is _____ of American police service
a. *the keystone*
b. *the heart*
c. *the part*
d. *the center*
13. The police officers _____ the streets of cities and towns on a regular basis
a. *arrest*
b. *patrol*
c. *sentence*
d. *punish*
14. The police officer became implicated in a wide range of human troubles many of which _____ with criminal law enforcement
a. *had to do*
b. *had little to do*
c. *had to done*
d. *had to be doing*
15. Crime _____ among youngsters has been increased.
a. *member*
b. *evidence*
c. *rate*
d. *guilt*

Тема 16

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Text №1

1. Some new words for the text:

Headquarters	главное управление, центр, штаб-квартира
Advance	прогресс, развитие
To set standards	устанавливать стандарты
Field officer	офицер, курирующий определенный район
Extortion	вымогательство
Larceny	воровство, хищение
Fraud	мошенничество
Robbery	грабеж
Burglary	кража со взломом
Motor vehicle	транспортное средство
Treason	государственная измена
Espionage	шпионаж

2. Read and translate some general information about Federal Bureau of Investigation:

About the FBI



The most famous Federal Government Agency in the United States is the Federal Bureau of Investigation (the FBI). It was established in 1908 by Attorney General Charles Joseph Bonaparte in response to President Theodore Roosevelt's need for an investigative agency to handle «land thieves» in the West

and big business «trusts» in the East. The agency began as a small group of investigators in the Department of Justice.

In 1924, when the Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone appointed 29-year-old J. Edgar Hoover as director of the bureau, a major advance began. Hoover instituted an immediate reorganization, setting new standards of qualifications for appointment as special agent and a system of specialized training for all personnel.

Under Director Hoover's leadership, by the end of the 1960's, the FBI, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., had field offices in 59 major cities and 526 resident offices serving 50 states. There were offices in 11 major foreign cities. The investigative work was performed by more than 16, 000 employees: 7,200 special agents and 9,100 clerical, stenographic, and technical personnel.

The FBI investigates over 180 different matters, including espionage, sabotage, treason, federal criminal violations and other activities affecting internal security; kidnapping, extortion, bank robbery, burglary and larceny in federal institutions; bribery, interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles, aircraft, or property; fraud against government or theft of government property and any other matters in which the Government has an interest.

3. Read and translate the following international words without dictionary:

Bureau, criminal, interest, agents, special, narcotics, prostitution, cooperation, local, deserter, identification, collection, arrest, police, laboratory, criminological, material, communications, control, teletype, contact, information, instruction, practical, situation, nation, function, inspection, limit, competent, atomic, energy.

4. Write and read the words from which the following ones are formed:

investigation -----	responsibility -----
organization -----	security -----
appointment -----	suspect -----

government -----

criminal -----

5. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following

- нарушение федеральных законов
- генеральный прокурор
- штат сотрудников
- подкуп
- саботаж
- государственная измена
- кража со взломом
- мошенничество
- государственная собственность
- назначение.

6. Make and translate short sentences with the following:

Matters pertaining to internal national security

crime detection

economic crimes

science of fingerprinting

crime science searchers

firearms and self-defense

7. Match the English and Russian equivalents:

Espionage	убийца
Sabotage	кража
Treason	кража со взломом
Burglary	убийство
Theft	шпионаж
Murder	саботаж
Killer	государственная измена

Text №2

1. Some new words for the text:

Security – безопасность, охрана, защита

Violation - нарушение

Inquiry – расследование, следствие, исследование

Responsibility – обязанность, ответственность

Gambling – азартные игры

Extortion - вымогательство

Fear - страх

Intimidation – запугивание, устрашение

Bribery - взяточничество

Sufficient evidence – достаточные, неопровержимые улики

Local – местный, локальный

To locate – обнаруживать местонахождение

To apprehend - задерживать

Fingerprint – отпечатки пальцев

Identification – опознание, идентификация

Means - средство

Scientific examinations – научные исследования

To convict – осуждать, выносить обвинительный приговор

To prove - доказывать

To suspect - подозревать

To commit crime – совершить преступление

To pose a threat to – представлять угрозу (кому-либо)

Valuable leads – ценные версии

File - картотека

Retraining courses – курсы переподготовки

Preservation – сохранение, сохранность

Physical evidence – вещественные улики

To recruit – набирать, комплектовать

To assign - назначать

To fulfill - выполнять

Robbery - грабеж

Embezzlement – растрата, присвоение денежных средств

Fraud – обман, мошенничество

Property – имущество, собственность

2. Read and translate the text. Pay attention to the notes after the text

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice



There are some basic components providing the effective work of the Bureau. They are *Identification Division, Laboratory Division, Domestic Intelligence Division, Files and Communications Division, Crime Records Division, Training Division and Special Investigation Division*.

Identification Division

The largest collection of fingerprints in the world is maintained in the Identification Division of the FBI. A dangerous fugitive, wanted in one state, may be located through fingerprint identification after his arrest on a minor charge under a different name by a police agency in another state. Fingerprints often are the only means of identifying victims of various crimes.

Laboratory Division

The FBI Laboratory is the greatest criminological laboratory in the world. During the first 35 years of its existence, this laboratory made approximately

4.000.000 scientific examinations. Today, this laboratory is a large complex of scientific equipment, staffed with over 300 employees most of whom have technical training. Included in this group are over 100 Special Agents with specialized training in a wide range of scientific fields. Many crimes are solved and many defendants convicted on the basis of material evidence submitted to the laboratory for examination. Laboratory examinations on many occasions have proved the innocence of persons suspected of having committed crimes.

Domestic Intelligence Division

The FBI fights against all elements which pose a threat* to the security of the people in the United States, to the Nation's security.

Files and Communications Division

Often some of the most valuable leads in an investigation result from information already contained in the files of law enforcement agencies.

A teletype network provides constant twenty-four-hour contact between FBI headquarters and all Field Divisions. In addition, the FBI has a radio network, completely independent of commercial facilities.

Crime Records Division

The personnel of the Crime Records Department has the task of carefully studying the information on crime poured into the Headquarters from the FBI's field officer*, local police agencies and other sources.

Training Division



All FBI Agents are trained at facilities in Washington, D.C., and at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. Today, the new Agents receive fourteen weeks of instruction. Two week retraining

courses are held periodically for all Agents. Although the theory of the various Law enforcement arts and sciences is taught, the greater emphasis is placed on those practical skills and techniques demanded by day-to-day investigations.

The courses range from the Constitution and Federal Criminal Procedure to Investigative Techniques and the Collection, Identification and Preservation of Physical Evidence. Thorough training is given in firearms and defensive tactics in order that an agent may defend himself in those extreme situations where life may be in danger. The Training Division also provides instructors for thousands police schools conducted by local enforcement agencies in communities across the Nation.

Special Investigation Division

Organized crime is a lawless empire involved in gambling, narcotics, prostitution, extortion, etc. where easy money can be made. For years organized crime operated behind a nearly impenetrable wall* built on fear, intimidation, bribery, and force.

Squads of highly trained FBI Agents are devoting their full efforts to bringing the crime lords to justice*. The objective is to collect sufficient evidence to build a strong prospective* case so gang leaders can be brought to justice swiftly. Cooperation is vital in the fight against organized crime. The FBI works closely with state and local enforcement agencies.

The Division also supervises investigations under the Security of Government Employees program*.

Fugitive investigations often involve a great deal of manpower.

In addition to FBI fugitives, this Division directs the efforts of FBI Agents to locate and apprehend escaped Federal prisoners, deserters from the Armed Forces.

Notes:

1) operated behind a nearly impenetrable wall – действовала за почти непроницаемой стеной

- 2) *are devoting their full efforts to bringing the crime lords to justice* –
направляют все свои усилия, чтобы преступных магнатов привлечь
к суду
- 3) *to build a strong prospective case* – построить сильное обвинение
- 4) *the Security of Government Employees program* – программа по
обеспечению безопасности высших правительственных служащих
- 5) *which pose a threat* – которые представляют угрозу
- 6) *Crime Records Division* – уголовный архив (отдел, где хранятся
отчеты о совершенных преступлениях)
- 7) *the FBI's field officer* – сотрудник ФБР, курирующий определенный
регион или сферу деятельности

3. Look through the following synonyms. Translate into Russian.

Action – operation

Crime – offence

Criminal - offender

Investigation – inquiry

Security – safety

Staff – personnel

To identify – to establish

Matter – affair

To handle – to deal with

To apprehend – to arrest

Division – department

Property – estate

To operate – to function – to fulfill – to do – to make

4. Give the corresponding verbs of the same root (корень) from the following nouns. Translate them:

Conviction, apprehension, intimidation, assignment, appointment, arrest, limit, violation, extortion, dependent, control, fulfillment.

5. Make as many different word-combinations as you can:

A	B
1) to give	a) crime
2) to identify	b) suspect
3) to solve	c) evidence
4) to commit	d) innocence
5) to investigate	e) organized crime
6) to prove	f) fingerprint
7) to fight against	g) guilt

6. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following:

- посредством идентификации отпечатков пальцев
- разыскиваемый опасный беглец
- единственное средство опознания потерпевшего
- осудить обвиняемого
- научные экспертизы
- на основе материальных улик
- доказать невиновность лица
- подозревать в совершении преступления
- наиболее ценные версии
- уголовный архив
- главное управление ФБР
- курсы переподготовки
- огнестрельное оружие
- тщательная подготовка
- идентификация и сохранение вещественных улик
- основанная на страхе, запугивании, взяточничестве и силе
- собрать достаточно улик
- выстроить сильное обвинение
- расследование дел о беглецах

- собрать достаточно улик
- выстроить сильное обвинение
- привлечь к суду
- осуществлять надзор за расследованием
- обнаружить местонахождение и задержать
- сбежавшие из тюрьмы заключенные.

7. Write out the only words which are the names of crimes:

Defendant, racketeering, embezzlement, extortion, deserter, victim, fugitive, fraud, prisoner, espionage, employee, theft, robbery, field officer, FBI agent, bribery, conviction, innocence.

8. Give all possible word combinations:

Crime (организованная, совершить, расследовать, подозревать, бороться против, раскрыть, доказать);

To handle (преступления, уголовные расследования, отпечатки пальцев, информация, внутренняя безопасность);

Fingerprints (ценные, идентифицировать, сохранить);

Fugitive (установить местонахождение, задержать, найти, арестовать, опасный);

Evidence (материальные, вещественные, достаточные, собрать, сохранение, идентификация);

To fight against (рэкет, организованная преступность, хищение, взяточничество, азартные игры, мошенничество, вымогательство);

Investigation (иметь дело, уголовное, тщательное)

9. Use the verbs in correct forms and translate the sentences:

1. The F.B.I. (*to create*) in 1908.

2. The Identification Division of the F.B.I. (*to found*) in 1924.

3. One of the aims of the Division (*to be*) to provide a national collection of fingerprints.
4. The Division (*to keep*) records on all political suspects and actual criminals.
5. The F.B.I. (*to supply*) information for evidence and crime problems throughout the country.
6. Training schools for Special Agents (*to set up*) in Washington.

10. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets:

(*bribery, intimidation, fugitive, identify, convicted, leads, organized crime, responsibilities, fingerprint, robbery, the collection, identification, preservation*).

1. The fight against ... involves a great deal of efforts in the work of the FBI Special Investigation Division.
2. To fight against a threat to the Nation's security is one of the ... of the FBI.
3. In a number of crimes some of valuable ... in an investigation result from information contained in the files of law enforcement agencies.
4. Many crimes are solved through ... identification.
5. The dangerous ... was located and arrested on the basis of the information of the witnesses.
6. Laboratory examination proved the innocence of the defendant suspected of having committed ...
7. Laboratory examination of the fingerprints found on the murder victim helped ... the murderer.
8. The gang leaders were ... on the basis of sufficient evidence collected by the FBI Agents together with the officers of the local enforcement agency.
9. Practical skills and techniques are paid great attention to in the course of training and retraining FBI Agents. The courses involve ... and ... of physical evidence.
10. Organized crime is built on fear, ..., ..., and force.

11. Read and translate the following sentences without dictionary:

1. The FBI headquarters is the largest in the world.
2. The FBI closely cooperates with state and local police agency.
3. The collection of fingerprints is the largest in the world.
4. They always relay on scientific training, selection of personnel and cooperation.

12. Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogue

Imagine that you are a journalist interviewing the FBI's Agent.

You: Good morning, sir!

Special Agent: Good morning!

You: I'd like to ask you some questions about the FBI and its work if possible.

S.A.: Of course you can.

You: What was the purpose of creating the FBI?

S.A.: It was created primarily to handle criminal investigations for the Department of Justice.

You: And what matters does it deal with?

S.A.: The FBI handles over 180 different investigations including Federal Criminal violations, internal security matters and civil inquiries in which the Government has an interest.

You: And what division does it consist?

S.A.: It is composed of many divisions: General Investigation Division, Special Investigation Division, Identification Division, Domestic Intelligence Division, Files and Communications Division, Training Division and others.

You: It's very curious to learn something about the FBI Agent's training. Where are they trained?

S.A.: All FBI Agents are trained at facilities in Washington, D.C., and at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

You: How long does the training last?

S.A.: Today, the new Agents receive fourteen weeks of instruction. Two week retraining courses are held periodically for all Agents.

You: Thank you very much. This information will be of great interest for our readers.

S.A.: Not at all. Good-bye.

You: Good-bye.

13. Find in the text above the answers to the following questions:

1. What does the FBI handle?
2. What are the main divisions of the FBI you can name?
3. What are the matters within the FBI jurisdiction?
4. In what way are the FBI Agents devoting their efforts to the fight against organized crime?
5. Who directs the efforts to locate and apprehend fugitives, escaped Federal prisoners, deserters from Armed Forces?
6. Where can valuable leads in an investigation be found very often?
7. Where is the largest collection of fingerprints in the world?
8. What is the value of fingerprints in a number of crimes?
9. On the basis of which evidence are many crimes solved and many defendants convicted?

14. Guess the words in the blanks, the first and the last letters are given:

If the police want to enter and search a building, they need a w____t, which they obtain from a local s____f. They do not need one of these if they need to get into a building to a____t someone, to s____e someone's life, or to prevent d____e or d____e.

15. Speak in a brief way on:

1. FBI, its composition and the matters within its jurisdiction.
2. Special Investigation Division.

3. Identification Division.
4. Laboratory Division.

Just for fun

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), the FBI, and the CIA are all trying to prove that they are the best at apprehending criminals. The President decides to give them a test. He releases a rabbit into forest and each of them has to catch it.

The CIA goes in. They place animal informants throughout the forest. The question all plant and mineral witnesses. After three months of extensive investigations they conclude that rabbits do not exist.

The FBI goes in. After two weeks with no leads they burn the forest, killing everything in it, including the rabbit, and they make no apologies.

The LAPD goes in. They come out two hours later with a badly beaten bear. The bear is yelling: «Okay! Okay! I'm a rabbit! I'm a rabbit!»

Additional exercises to the topic

1. Change the verbs to the Past Simple or the Past Continuous. Then retell the story.

The unlucky burglar

One evening Alf (watch) the television and (eat) his supper when the door suddenly (open) and a burglar (come) in. He (wear) a mask and (carry) a sack. Before doing anything else he (tie) Alf to the chair. Then he (go) upstairs to look for money. Although he (not find) any money he (find) a lot of jewelry, which he (put) into his sack. In his rush to get downstairs he (not see) the dog which (lie) at the bottom of the stairs and he (fall) over it, losing his glasses. While the burglar (look for) them, Alf (try) to free himself. Finally, Alf (manage) to escape and he (phone) the police. As soon as the burglar (find) his

glasses he (run) out of the house. However, unfortunately for him, the police (wait) for him at the end of the garden.

2. This is a story told by an American tourist who has recently been to Italy. Fill in the blanks the words from the bracket, and translate the sentences.

(the jungle, robbed, kidnapped, customs, laws, protect, rely on, fear, prescribe, imperfect)

Every country has its That's perfectly true. When I first came to a tiny Italian village I was shocked: everyone was smiling and waving at me. The ... of hospitality ... local people to ... the foreigners from any trouble. In daylight and even at night you can go out without ... of being ... or Though the Italian laws are ... like all the laws, in the country you can open-heartedness and every possible support of the natives. The law of ... is for huge industrial cities.

3. Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases from the bracket:

(Arrested; offender; commit; shop-lifting; charged; embezzlement; witness; burglary)

- a. The number of young people who ---- crimes has risen sharply in recent years.
- b. Another house was broken into last week. This is the third --- in the area in the past month.
- c. The shop decided to install closed-circuit television in an effort to combat the problem of ----.
- d. He was --- by the police outside a club in Chicago and --- with murder.
- e. An --- is a person who breaks the law.
- f. A --- is someone who sees a crime being committed.
- g. The bank manager admitted taking 250,000 dollars of the bank's money during the previous five years. He was found guilty of ---.



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. The largest collection of fingerprints in the world is maintained in the _____ Division of the FBI
 - a. *laboratory*
 - b. *Identification*
 - c. *special*
 - d. *general*
2. The F.B.I. _____ in 1908
 - a. *was created*
 - b. *were created*
 - c. *has been created*
 - d. *being created*
3. Organized crime is built on fear, _____, _____, and force
 - a. *intimidation, bribery*
 - b. *investigation, bribery*
 - c. *intimidation, prevention*
 - d. *arson, prevention*
4. Many crimes are solved through _____ identification
 - a. *fingerprint*
 - b. *person*
 - c. *footprint*
 - d. *criminal*
5. J. Edgar Hoover was the director of the _____
 - a. *FBI*
 - b. *CIA*
 - c. *University*
 - d. *Police Academy*
6. The Identification Division of the F.B.I. _____ in 1924
 - a. *was founded*
 - b. *were found*
 - c. *has been found*
 - d. *has been founding*
7. The FBI closely cooperates with _____ and local police agency
 - a. *state*
 - b. *country*
 - c. *county*
 - d. *city*
8. The dangerous _____ was located and arrested on the basis of the witnesses' information
 - a. *criminal*
 - b. *investigator*

- c. *detective*
d. *lawyer*
9. The F.B.I. _____ information for evidence and crime problems throughout the country
a. *supplies*
b. *is supplying*
c. *has been supplying*
d. *has supplied*
10. Two week retraining courses _____ periodically for all Agents
a. *are held*
b. *was held*
c. *has been held*
d. *was holding*
11. The police officer happened _____ at the crime scene at the moment of the commission of the offense
a. *to be present*
b. *to present*
c. *to have been present*
d. *to being present*
12. That evidence _____ to be very important.
a. *proved*
b. *is proved*
c. *was proving*
d. *is proving*
13. Fingerprints often are the only _____ of identifying victims of various crimes
a. *means*
b. *mean*
c. *meaning*
d. *meant*
14. The FBI fights against all elements which pose a threat to the Nation's _____
a. *law enforcement*
b. *security*
c. *police*
d. *government*
15. Another house was broken into last week. This is the third --- in the area in the past month.
a. *shop-lifting*
b. *burglary*
c. *arson*
d. *intimidation*

Supplementary reading

Some newspaper articles

Text №1

1. Read and translate the following newspaper article

Some new words to the text:

To dig	копать
To dig up	вскопать, раскопать
Ring	кольцо, группа
Borough	район
Spokesman	представитель
Joint	совместный
Task force	оперативная группа
Warrant	ордер, предписание
To point	указывать
Homicide	убийство
To bury	захоронить
To shoot (shot, shot)	выстрелить
Shot	выстрел
Mob	воровская шайка
Mobster	член воровской шайки
Bouncer	вышибала (сленг)

US police dig up yard for ex-boxer

Livingston, New Jersey – Police dug up the back yard of a New Jersey house Friday searching for the body of a former Russian Olympic boxer. The authorities believe he was killed by members of a Russian organized crime ring.

« The Russian ex-boxer, of the Brooklyn borough of New York, was last seen in November four years ago», FBI spokesman Josef Valiquette said.

The Joint Eastern European Organized Crime Task Force, made up of the FBI and New York City Police, won a federal search warrant to dig up the yard of a home in suburban Livingston, New Jersey. Valiquette would not say what led the authorities to the house but said the information points to a homicide.

«The information we have which led to the search warrant indicates that he was buried there, which logically would indicate that he was murdered. So yes, we do believe that he was the victim of a homicide», Valiquette said.

New York's Daily News reported that the ex-boxer was shot in the garage by three Russian mobsters' days after an incident at the bar where he worked as a bouncer.

(from Reuters)

2. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you know the name of this ex-boxer?
2. How do you think the police learned where the boxer was buried?
3. Was his body found in the yard?
4. Were the murderers identified and arrested?
5. Is it an exceptional case?

3. Write out all the information on each point from the newspaper item:

1. the Russian ex-boxer
2. the suspected murderers
3. the place and time of the murder
4. the investigation

4. Agree or disagree:

1. The police dug up the back yard of the house where the ex-boxer lived.
2. The FBI alone was investigating this case.
3. Most probably the General Attorney issued a federal research warrant.

4. Josef Valiquette was a member of the task force.
5. The newspaper had all the facts in their hands.

Text №2

1. Read and translate the following newspaper article

Some new words to the text:

Brute	жестокий, грубый
Brutality	жестокость, грубость
To brutalize	обходиться грубо
To tarnish	запятнать
Even and odd numbers	четные и нечетные числа
To be at odds with smb	не ладить с кем-либо
To drop	падать
Lobby	коридор
Apparently	очевидно
To reach for smth	потянуться за чем-либо
Bullet	пуля
Conscious	осознанный
To cite	критиковать
To launch	запускать, начинать

Police brutality

Outside police headquarters in New York City, the protesters show up each day. In the courts, the biggest criminal cases are against cops. And at City Hall, the law-and-order record of Mayor Rudolph Giuliani appears tarnished.

A combination of brutality charges, federal investigations and public relations problems has thrown the United States' largest police department into its worst crisis in years. Police and the city's minorities seem increasingly at odds, and morale in the department is dropping.

The department's troubles come just two years after it was riding high on news that the city's crime rate was dropping for the first time in 28 years.

What's created the most anger is the case of Amado Dillon, an unarmed West African immigrant shot to death by police in an apartment lobby. The police, apparently believing Dillon was reaching for a gun, fired 41 bullets at him. He was hit by 19 shots.

Now the four white officers who killed him are on trial accused of murder. The defense says it was a tragic accident; the prosecution accepts that the officers did not set out that night to kill a black man but says that they made a conscious decision to shoot him once they got out of their car.

And the protesters have other cases to cite in their charge of police misconduct.

In New York's borough of Brooklyn, jury selection is to begin Monday for the trial of three other officers accused of brutalizing a Haitian immigrant Abler Lorimar. The trial centers on allegations the officers brutalized him in a precinct station.

Federal and state prosecutors have launched investigations of the NYPD (New York Police Department). The commission will hold hearings in May on whether the police tactics violate the public rights, especially in minority neighborhood.

(from The Guardian)

2 Check if you remember:

1. About what country and police does this newspaper item speak?
2. Where are the protest organized?
3. Are the biggest criminal cases against the cops?
4. Is the Mayor of New York involved?
5. What testifies to the crisis in the New York Police Department?
6. With what part of the population do the police confront most?

3. Sum up what newspaper item said about:

- the morale of the NYPD in the past

- the case of Amado Dillon and the trial
- the case of Abler Lorimar
- the federal and state investigations of the NYPD.



Text №3

1. Read the following text and translate the sentences given in bold type in writing:

Police Technology in the USA

Request for police services are generally transmitted to headquarters by telephone and then by radio to officers in the field. Police have long operated on the theory that fast response time results in more arrests and less risk or injury to victims. The current trend is toward handling calls by priority, with emergency response reserved for cases involving an injured party or those in which a reasonable chance exists to prevent a crime or make an arrest at the scene. Modern computer-assisted dispatching systems permit automatic selection of the nearest officer in service. In some cities, officers can receive messages displayed on computer terminals in their cars, without voice communication from headquarters. An officer, for example, can key in the license number of a suspect car and receive an immediate response from the computer as to the status of the car and owner's identity.

An increasing number of agencies are now using computers to link crime patterns with certain suspects. Fingerprints found at crime scenes can be electronically compared with fingerprint files.

In recent years technological advances have been made in such areas as voice identification, use of the scanning electron microscope, and blood testing which is an important tool because only 2 persons in 70,000 have identical blood characteristics. Some of the new laboratory techniques, although highly effective, are extremely expensive, so their use is limited to the most challenging cases.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the current trends in police work in the USA?
2. What cases are handled by priority under the new approach?
3. How do computers assist in police work?
4. What technological advances have been made in law-and-order Campaign?
5. Why is blood testing an important tool in crime detection?

3. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

- пострадавшая сторона
- предотвратить преступление
- осуществить арест на месте происшествия
- отпечатки пальцев
- быстрое реагирование
- печатать, вводить с клавиатуры
- технический прогресс

4. Render the following text into English paying attention to the words and expressions given in bold type:

Большое число **расследований уголовных преступлений**, ведущихся американскими **правоохранительными органами**, вынудило ФБР приступить к созданию новой **криминалистической лаборатории**.

Лаборатория будет оснащена новейшим оборудованием для баллистической, химической, **судебно-медицинской** и других видов экспертизы, необходимых для расследования различных преступлений.

Лаборатория ФБР, которая находится в Вашингтоне, на протяжении многих лет остается крупнейшей и лучшей в стране. Однако в последнее время она не справляется с огромным потоком заданий, поступающих не только от **головного ведомства**, но и из других **правоохранительных органов**.

Необходимость создания новой лаборатории продиктована так же тем, что ФБР все чаще приходится заниматься **расследованием сложнейших дел**, связанных с **международным терроризмом**, **организованной преступностью и контрабандой наркотиков**.

Руководство ФБР планирует создание **единой компьютерной базы данных** всех правоохранительных органов США, которая будет содержать информацию о преступниках и их сообщниках и **вещественных доказательствах**, собранных в ходе расследований.

Text №4

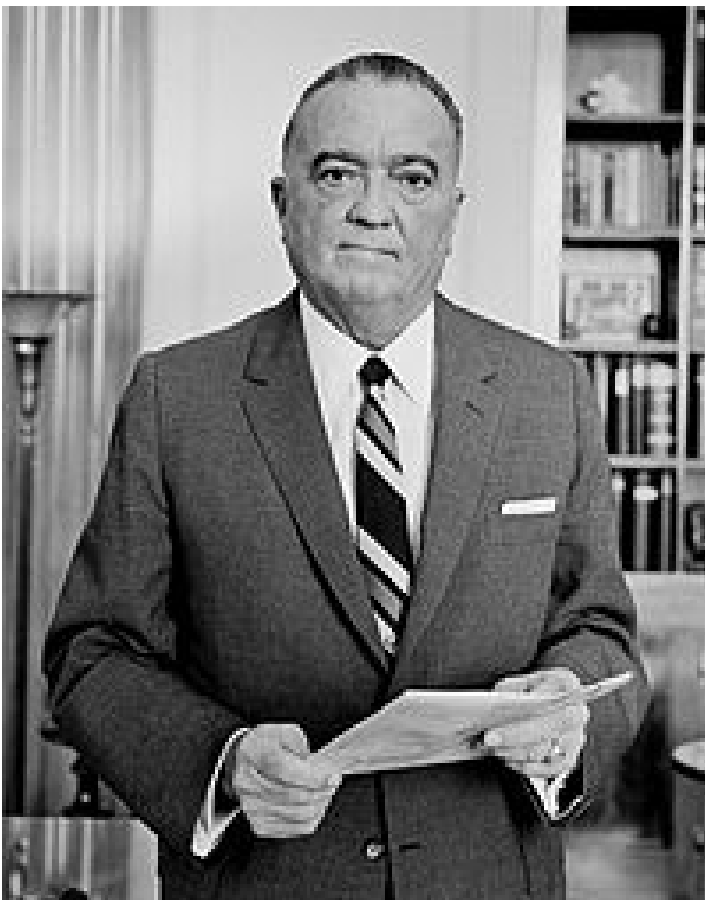
Read and translate:

The history of FBI

In 1886, the Supreme Court, in *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company v. Illinois*, found that the states had no power to regulate interstate commerce. The resulting Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 created a Federal responsibility for interstate law enforcement. The Justice Department made little effort to relieve its staff shortage until the turn of the century, when Attorney General Charles Joseph Bonaparte reached out to other agencies, including the Secret Service, for investigators. But the Congress forbade this use of Treasury employees by Justice, passing a law to that effect in 1908. So the Attorney General moved to organize a formal Bureau of Investigation (BOI or BI), complete with its own staff of special agents. The Secret Service provided the Department of Justice 12

Special Agents and these agents became the first Agents in the new BOI. Thus, the first FBI agents were actually Secret Service agents. Its jurisdiction derived from the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887. The FBI grew out of this force of special agents created on July 26, 1908 during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt. The first Chief (the title has since been changed to Director) was Stanley W. Finch. Its first official task was visiting and making surveys of the houses of prostitution in preparation for enforcing the "White Slave Traffic Act," or Mann Act, passed on June 25, 1910. In 1932, it was renamed the United States Bureau of Investigation. The following year it was linked to the Bureau of Prohibition and rechristened the Division of Investigation (DOI) before finally becoming an independent service within the Department of Justice in 1935. In the same year, its name was officially changed from the Division of Investigation to the present-day Federal Bureau of Investigation, or FBI.

J. Edgar Hoover as director



The Director of the BOI, J. Edgar Hoover, was an FBI Director who served from 1924–1972, a combined 48

years with the BOI, DOI, and FBI. He was chiefly responsible for creating the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, or the FBI Laboratory, which officially opened in 1932, as part of his work to professionalize investigations by the government. Hoover had substantial involvement in most major cases and projects which the FBI handled during his tenure. After Hoover's death, Congress passed legislation limiting the tenure of future FBI Directors to a maximum of ten years.

During the "War on Crime" of the 1930s, FBI agents apprehended or killed a number of notorious criminals who carried out kidnappings, robberies, and murders throughout the nation, including John Dillinger, "Baby Face" Nelson, Kate "Ma" Barker, Alvin "Creepy" Karpis, and George "Machine Gun" Kelly.

Other activities of its early decades included a decisive role in reducing the scope and influence of the Ku Klux Klan. Additionally, through the work of Edwin Atherton, the FBI claimed success in apprehending an entire army of Mexican neo-revolutionaries along the California border in the 1920s.

Hoover began using wiretapping in the 1920s during Prohibition to arrest bootleggers. A 1927 case in which a bootlegger was caught through telephone tapping went to the United States Supreme Court, which ruled that the FBI could use wiretaps in its investigations and did not violate the Fourth Amendment as unlawful search and seizure as long as the FBI did not break in to a person's home to complete the tapping. After Prohibition's repeal, Congress passed the Communications Act of 1934, which outlawed non-consensual phone tapping, but allowed bugging. In another Supreme Court case, the court ruled in 1939 that due to the 1934 law, evidence the FBI obtained by phone tapping was inadmissible in court. A 1967 Supreme Court decision overturned the 1927 case allowing bugging, after which Congress passed the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, allowing public authorities to tap telephones during investigations, as long as they obtain a warrant beforehand.

Работа полиции Великобритании

Тема 17

Столичная полиция Лондона

The UK police ranks:

Chief Constable – CC – главный констебль

Deputy Chief Constable – DCC – заместитель главного констебля

Assistant Chief Constable – ACC – помощник главного констебля

Chief Superintendent – C/Supt – главный суперинтендант

Detective Chief Superintendent – детектив главный суперинтендант

Superintendent – Supt – суперинтендант

(Detective-Superintendent) – D/Supt – детектив суперинтендант

Chief Inspector – HMCIC или CI – главный инспектор Её Величества

Detective Chief Inspector – DCI – детектив главный инспектор

Inspector – HMI(C) – инспектор полиции Её Величества

Detective Inspector – DI – детектив-инспектор

Sergeant – сержант

Detective Sergeant – DS – детектив-сержант

Police Sergeant – PS – сержант полиции

Constable – констебль

Detective Constable – DC – детектив-констебль

Police Constable – PC – полицейский констебль

Woman Police Constable – WPC – женщина-констебль

Commissioner – комиссар

Deputy Commissioner – заместитель комиссара

Deputy Assistant Commissioner – DAC – заместитель
помощника комиссара

Text №1

1. Read the text and give a brief summary of the text in Russian. The following words will help you understand the text:

1. to create - создавать
2. commissioner - комиссар
3. to split – разбивать, разделять
4. to mount – 1) подниматься, 2) садиться на лошадь
5. mounted - конный
6. grade - степень
7. superintendent – 1) старший полицейский офицер, 2) руководитель
8. apprehension - задержание
9. liberty - свобода
10. tribute – дань, должное
11. to attach (smth to smth) – прилагать

The Metropolitan Police Force of London



The Metropolitan Police Force was created in 1829 by an Act of Parliament. It is the largest Police Force in Britain, policing an area of 742 square miles of Greater London.

The Force is controlled by the *Commissioner of Police* of the Metropolis under the general directions of the Home Secretary.

The Metropolitan Police District is divided into four Districts. Each District comprises five or six Divisions. The twenty three Divisions are divided into sub-Divisions, and a sub-Division is split into sectional police stations under the control of a Station Officer, who is usually a Sergeant.

The Metropolitan Police is divided into two main branches – the *Criminal Investigation Department* (the CID), and the *uniformed branch*. There are a

number of specialist branches in the Force such as the Mounted Branch, the Dog Branch, the River Police, the Women police and others.

The main *goals* of policing include the prevention of crime and disorder, the preservation of the peace, the apprehension of offenders, the recovery of lost or stolen property, and the protection of life, property, and personal liberties.

The popular nickname of the London policeman «*bobby*» is a tribute to Sir Robert Peel, whose Christian name Bob, attached itself to members of the force. Sir Robert Peel reorganized the London police in 1829.

2. Write out the corresponding adjectives from the text:

Metropolis _____

Person _____

Section _____

Crime _____

To mount _____

To lose _____.

3. Match the synonyms:

Act	security
Branch	freedom
Goal	main
Protection	affiliation
Liberty	bill
Principal	purpose
Special	specialized

4. Open the brackets using the verbs in correct forms:

1. The Metropolitan Police Force of London (*to create*) in 1829.
2. It (*to control*) by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.
3. The Metropolitan Police District (*to divide*) into four Districts.

4. The 23 Divisions (*to divide*) into sub-divisions.
5. The sub-Divisions (*to split*) into sectional police stations.
6. The Metropolitan Police (*to associate*) with the name of Sir Robert Peel.

5. Insert correct articles:

1. ... Metropolitan Police is ... largest police force in Britain.
2. They police ... area of more than 700 square miles.
3. ... land mile is equal to 1,609 kilometers.
4. ... nautical mile is equal to 1,852 kilometers.
5. ... main goals of policing include ... prevention of ... crime and disorders, and ... preservation of peace.
6. Their goals are also ... apprehension of offenders ... recovery of lost or stolen property, and ... protection of life, property, and personal liberties.

6. Check if you remember:

1. Who supervises and directs the Metropolitan Police?
2. Who heads sectional police stations?
3. How many main branches of the Metropolitan Police Force are there?
4. What specialist branches of police are there in Britain?

7 Complete these sentences:

1. The letters CID stand for _____.
2. The popular nickname of the London policeman is _____.
3. This word originated from Sir _____.
4. It was he who reorganized the London police in _____.
5. The full name of the police of London is _____.

Text №2

1. Some new words to the text:

Law and order – правопорядок, закон и порядок

Beat – район, дозор, обход
Distinctive markings – отличительные особенности, приметы
Fluorescent – флуоресцентный, светящийся
Stripe - полоса
Founder - основатель
Nickname - прозвище
Authority – власть, полномочие
County - графство
Councilor – член совета, советник
To co-operate – сотрудничать, содействовать, объединяться
To give assistance – оказывать содействие, оказывать помощь
To carry – носить, иметь при себе
Gun – орудие, огнестрельное оружие
Robbery – грабеж
To assign – назначать, поручать
To guard - охранять
Circumstance - обстоятельство
Permission - разрешение
To gain – получать, приобретать
To make up – составлять, комплектовать
Voluntarily - добровольно
Traffic warden – инспектор дорожного движения
To obey – выполнять, соблюдать
Speeding – превышение скорости
To safeguard - охранять
Property – собственность, имущество

2. Read and translate the text:

The British Police



The British police officer is a well-known figure to anyone who has visited Britain or who has seen British films. Policemen are to be seen in towns and cities keeping law and order, either walking in pairs down the streets («walking the beat») or driving specially marked police cars. Once known as «panda cars» because of their distinctive markings, these are now often jokingly referred to as «jam sandwiches» because of the pink fluorescent stripe running horizontally around the bodywork. In the past, policemen were often known as «bobbies» after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the police force. Nowadays, common nicknames include «the cops», «the fuzz», «the pigs», and «the Old Bill» (particularly in London). Few people realize, however, that the police in Britain are organized very differently from many other countries.

Most countries, for example, have a national police force which is controlled by central Government. Britain has no national police force, although police policy is governed by the central Government's Home Office. Instead, there is a separate police force for each of 52 areas into which the country is divided. Each has a police authority – a committee of local county councilors and magistrates.

The forces co-operate with each other, but it is unusual for members of one force to operate in another's area unless they are asked to give assistance. This happens when there has been a very serious crime. A Chief Constable (the

most senior police officer of a force) may sometimes ask for the assistance of London's police force, based at New Scotland Yard – known simply as «the Yard».

In most countries the police carry guns. In Britain, however, this is extremely unusual. Policemen do not, as a rule, carry firearms in their day-to-day work, though certain specialist units are trained to do so and can be called upon to help the regular police force in situations where firearms are involved, e.g. terrorist incidents, armed robberies, etc. The only policemen who routinely carry weapons are those assigned to guard politicians and diplomats, or special officers who patrol airports.

In certain circumstances specially trained police officers can be armed, but only with the signed permission of a magistrate.

All members of police must have gained a certain level of academic qualifications at school and undergone a period of intensive training. Like in the army, there are a number of ranks: after the Chief Constable come the Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable. There are about 150,000 policemen in Britain, or one officer for every 380 people in the population. Women make up about 10 per cent of the police force. The police are helped by a number of Special Constables – members of the public who work for the police voluntarily for a few hours a week.

Each police force has its own Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Members of CIDs are detectives, and they do not wear uniforms. The other uniformed people you see in British towns are traffic wardens. Their job is to make sure that drivers obey the parking regulations. They have no other powers – it is the police who are responsible for controlling offences like speeding, careless driving and drunken driving.

The duties of the police are varied, ranging from assisting at accidents to safeguarding public order and dealing with lost property. One of their main functions is, of course, apprehending criminals and would-be criminals.

3. Review vocabulary for the text by reading and translating the following word-combinations:

Specially marked police cars; separate police force; to co-operate with each other; to give assistance; to ask for assistance; to carry guns; terrorist incidents; to guard politicians; regular police force; specially trained police officer; with the signed permission; a certain level of academic qualifications; for a few hours a week; to obey the parking regulations; to control offences; to safeguard public order; to deal with lost property; to apprehend criminals.

4. Read and translate into Russian the synonyms given below

Gun – weapon

Crime – offence

Criminal – offender

Assistance – help

Fight – combat, struggle

Safeguard – security

Job – work

Deal with – handle

Involve – include

Public order – law and order

5. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

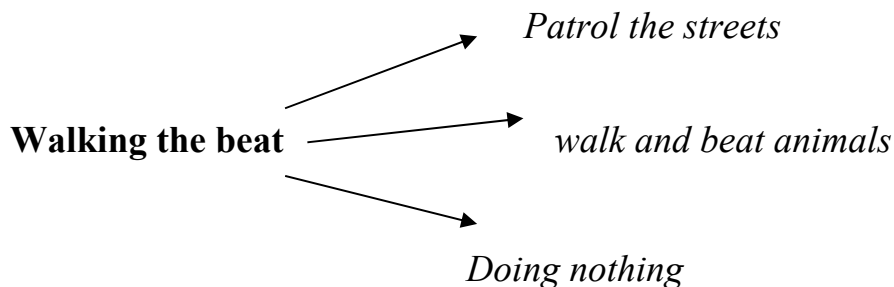
- поддерживают правопорядок
- основатель полиции
- национальная полиция
- советники графств и мировые судьи
- вооруженный грабеж
- охранять политиков и дипломатов

- как и в армии / подобно армии
- работают добровольно несколько часов в неделю
- осуществлять контроль над правонарушениями
- превышение скорости
- вождение автомобиля в пьяном виде
- охранять общественный порядок
- пропавшее имущество

6. Explain the common nicknames of the British policemen:

«Bobbies», «the cops», «the fuzz», «the pigs», «the Old Bill».

7. Find a suitable definition for the word combination:



8. Choose and use the right words in the following sentences:

Offence *offender*

Offensive *offended*

1. Sometimes it is very difficult to find the suspect for an ... immediately.
2. He was charged with a serious ...
3. It was a very serious ... against the law.
4. He ... against the law.
5. First ... are people found guilty for the first time.
6. Old ... are people who have often been found guilty.
7. These are ... weapons.

9. Confirm or deny the statements using the following phrases:

Quite so...

Right you are...

I quite agree with you here ...

Or:

I am afraid not...

I don't agree with you...

I am afraid you are wrong

Excuse me but...

On the contrary...

Not quite so...

1. Great Britain has a national police force which is controlled by central Government.
2. British policemen are to be seen in towns and cities keeping law and order, either walking in pairs down the streets or driving specially marked police cars.
3. Everybody realize that the police in Britain are organized very differently from many other countries.
4. Each British police force has a police authority – a committee of local county councilors and magistrates.
5. The police forces co-operate with each other and it is usual for members of one force to operate in another's area.
6. Usually British policemen carry firearms in their day-to-day work.
7. All members of the police must have gained a certain level of academic qualifications at school and undergone a period of intensive training.
8. The police are helped by a number of Special Constables – members of Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and Economic Crimes Investigation Department (ECID).
9. The main responsibility of the traffic wardens is to locate and apprehend criminals.

10. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was the founder of the British police?
1. What does «walking the beat» mean?
2. Why British police cars are called «jam-sandwich» cars in colloquial speech?

3. Is there a single police force, organized by central government?
4. What is the major difference in police organization between Britain and some other countries?
5. When do British police forces co-operate with each other?
6. What is the name of London's police headquarters?
7. In what situations can policemen carry arms?
8. What are the ranks of policemen?
9. What is the job of CID officers?
10. What are the duties of traffic wardens?
11. What is Scotland Yard and what does it do?

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the appropriate words and expressions from the previous text:

In Britain different areas have different _____. For instance, the Metropolitan police operate in London, but there are different police forces in the counties outside London.

The top man in each police force is _____. He is appointed by the local Watch Committee which is a _____ of the local government. The Watch Committee can dismiss him, too, if the central government agrees. The Chief Constable appoints all the _____ below him in his force.

Things are slightly different in London. The top man is known as the Metropolitan Police Commissioner and his appointment is arranged through the central government.

British police are normally not _____. In special cases, when their work becomes dangerous, they can be given _____ however.

As is well known, the _____ of the British policeman is blue, with a tall helmet. These days, though, you can see a different uniform in the streets. This is the uniform with the yellow hatband worn by _____. Their job is simply to control traffic and _____.

The most famous name connected with the British police is _____. It is the headquarters of the London police force. Besides dealing with local police matters, the London police also help all over England and Wales with difficult crimes. They do this at the request of the local police.

12. Render the following text into English using the information and vocabulary from the text above:

В Великобритании существует 52 полицейских подразделения: 43 в Англии и Уэльсе, 8 в Шотландии и 1 в Северной Ирландии. Столичная полиция и полиция лондонского Сити отвечают за охрану общественного порядка в Лондоне. Кроме того, специальное подразделение транспортной полиции патрулирует железнодорожную сеть, а также метро Лондона.

Полицейская служба финансируется центральным правительством и местными властями. Каждое полицейское подразделение имеет своих специальных констеблей-добровольцев, которые работают в полиции в свободное время и помогают кадровым офицерам полиции, причем их работа не оплачивается. Они являются своеобразным связующим звеном между полицией и населением.

Полицейские подразделения Англии и Уэльса подведомственны органам местной полиции. Столичная полиция находится в подчинении у Министра внутренних дел. Подразделения в областях возглавляют констебли. Они несут ответственность за свою работу перед центральными полицейскими органами, которые назначают начальника полиции и его помощника. Комиссар Столичной полиции и его непосредственные подчиненные назначаются по рекомендации министра внутренних дел.

12. Retell the text.

Additional exercises to the topic «The work of British police»

1. Complete the following texts with the words and phrases from the bracket:

A. (*Walkie-talkie, plain clothes, detective, uniform, policeman, police force, rank, join*)

Alan is now old enough and tall enough to _____ the _____. At first, of course, he'll be an ordinary _____ of the lowest _____. He'll wear a _____ and go out in the streets keeping in touch with the police station with his _____. Then he'd like to be a _____ in _____ investigating serious crimes.

B. (*rate, uniformed, detectives, duties, riot, truncheons, firearms, investigation, wardens, control, violence, authorities*)

Police _____ cover a wide range of activities, from traffic _____ to more specialized departments such as river police. Each independent force has a _____ branch and a Criminal _____ Department with _____ in plain clothes. In addition, the police _____ in England and Wales employ 40,000 civilians and nearly 5,000 traffic _____.

Britain has relatively few police _____ approximately one policeman for every 400 people _____ and traditionally they are armed only with _____ expert in special circumstances. However, recent years have seen some major changes in police policy in response to industrial disputes and inner city _____ in Great Britain. In general, there has been an increase in the number of special units trained in crowd and _____ control and in the use of _____, a controversial area for the British police. The number of police has been risen along with the crime _____.

C. (*order, law, aim, control, prevention, central, keep order, legal*)

A police force is an organization of men and women who help to keep _____ and enforce the _____ in a state or country.

There are two forms of police force. One is a national police under the direct _____ of the _____ government. It is often organized like an army and its main aim is to _____. In most English-speaking countries the police are non-military groups. Such a police force is locally organized and its main _____ is crime _____. It hands over criminals to be dealt with by other branches of the _____ system.

2. Read the dialogue and try to explain the idioms in bold

Mrs. Smith: - Officer Brown? It's Mrs. Smith from the residents' association in Witty Grove.

Police Officer: - Oh yes, right. What can I do for you?

Mrs. Smith: - I'm afraid we've had more break-ins, and the police don't seem to be doing anything about it. You can't just **1) brush the problem under the carpet, you know.**

Police Officer: - Mrs. Smith! We are doing our best!

Mrs. Smith: - Oh really? Well we've been waiting for someone to **2) blow the whistle on** these burglars for long enough, so we've decided to do something about it ourselves. In fact, Mrs. Simms and her dog Rambo **3) caught** one of them **red-handed** this morning!

Police Officer: - Mrs. Simms and Rambo?

Mrs. Smith: - Yes, she saw him just as he was about to break into Mrs. Lloyd's house, so **4) on the spur of the moment**, she set Rambo on him! Honestly, these young hooligans think they can **5) get away with the murder -6) in broad daylight**, too!

Police Officer: - Oh no! Is the lad alright? I mean, you can't attack people Mrs. Smith— even if they are criminals! You have to do these things **7) by the book!**

Mrs. Smith: - Yes, yes. Well, Rambo certainly caught him **8) off guard!** He tried to **9) cut and run**, of course, but he had no chance of escape from Rambo there!

Police Officer: - But is the boy okay?

Mrs. Smith: - Oh yes, just a few cuts and bruises, but good old Rambo **10) taught him a lesson**, that's for sure!

Police Officer: - Thank goodness! Right Mrs. Smith, don't go anywhere. I'm on my way.

Match the following words with the idioms:

- a. in the daytime/ when it is easy to see
- b. to hide/ ignore smth illegal/ unpleasant/ embarrassing
- c. spontaneously
- d. by surprise
- e. to punish smb in order to improve their behavior
- f. to make a quick escape
- g. according to the law, rules
- h. to discover smb in the act of wrongdoing
- i. to do smth terrible/ illegal without being punished
- j. to stop smth bad or illegal from happening by telling the authorities



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. There are _____ police forces organized on a local basis in the UK
 - a. 52
 - b. 43
 - c. 7
 - d. 32
2. The uniformed people you see in the streets of British towns are ____
 - a. traffic wardens
 - b. detectives
 - c. superintendants
 - d. constable
3. The British policemen generally ____
 - a. carry guns
 - b. carry clubs and gas pistols
 - c. do not carry firearms
 - d. armed
4. The popular nickname of the British policeman is ____
 - a. bobby
 - b. bird
 - c. snake
 - d. panda
5. The most senior police officer of a force is ____
 - a. *Chief Constable*
 - b. *Chief Inspector*
 - c. *Chief Superintendant*
 - d. *Inspector*
6. The British police forces cooperate with each other ____
 - a. *when there has been a very serious crime*
 - b. *regularly*
 - c. *when they control riots*
 - d. *every day*
7. _____ has the main responsibility for the police force
 - a. *the Queen*
 - b. *the Home Officer*
 - c. *the Prime Minister*
 - d. *the President*
8. There are about _____ policemen in Great Britain.
 - a. *1 500 000*
 - b. *150 000*
 - c. *15 000*

- d. 5000
9. The main responsibility of the detectives is _____ criminals
- to locate and apprehend
 - being located and apprehending
 - locating and apprehending
 - to have been located and apprehended
10. He ... against the law
- offended
 - offence
 - offensive
 - offender
11. Sir Robert Peel _____ the London police in 1829
- reorganized*
 - has been reorganizing*
 - is reorganizing*
 - had reorganized*
12. The evidence _____ at a crime scene is very important for the investigation
- to be found*
 - to found*
 - to find*
 - being found*
13. The policeman saw the criminal _____
- to run away*
 - run away*
 - running away*
 - had run away*
14. The British police _____ by a number of Special Constables
- helped*
 - are helped*
 - have been helping*
 - have helped*
15. The job of traffic wardens is to make sure that drivers obey the _____
- law and order*
 - parking regulations*
 - traffic regulations*
 - citizens' law*

Тема 18

Scotland Yard

Text №1

1. Some new words:

Headquarters – главное управление, центр, штаб-квартира

To remove – перемещать, удалять, переезжать

Premise – помещение, дом

Hostility – враждебность, неприятие, сопротивление

Approval – одобрение, благоприятное мнение

Trust - доверие

Achievement - достижение

To foster – благоприятствовать, поощрять

Mutual - взаимное

Confidence - доверие

Outcry – протест, (общественное) негодование

2. Read and translate the text:

From the history of Scotland Yard



SCOTLAND YARD

The task of organizing and designing the «New Police» was placed in the hands of Colonel Charles Rowan and Sir Richard Maine. These two Commissioners occupied a private house at 4, Whitehall Palace, the back of which opened on to a courtyard, which had been the site of a residence owned by the Kings of Scotland and known as «Scotland Yard». Since the place was

used as a police station, the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police became known as Scotland Yard.

These headquarters were removed in 1890 to premises on the Victoria Embankment and became known as «New Scotland Yard»; but in 1967, because of the need for a larger and more modern headquarters building, a further removal took place to the present site at Victoria Street (10 Broadway), which is also known as «New Scotland Yard».

The Force suffered many trials and difficulties in overcoming public hostility and opposition. But, by their devotion to duty and constant readiness to give help and advice coupled with kindness and good humor, they eventually gained the approval and trust of the public. The achievement has been fostered and steadily maintained throughout the history of the Force, so that today its relationship with the public is established on the firmest foundation of mutual respect and confidence.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was responsible for organizing and designing the «New Police»?
2. Why did the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police become known as Scotland Yard?
3. What is «New Scotland Yard» and where is it currently located?
4. What difficulties in relations with public did the force suffer?
5. What is the main principle of the Force's relationship with the public?

4. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

1. главное полицейское управление
2. Столичная полиция
3. комиссар полиции
4. претерпевать невзгоды
5. преодолеть враждебное отношение
6. завоевать доверие общественности
7. на основе взаимного уважения

5. Fill in the gap in the text below with the appropriate words from the previous text:

Scotland Yard is a popular name for the _____ of London's Metropolitan Police Force, and especially it's Criminal Investigation Department. The name is derived from a small area where the headquarters was situated from 1829 to 1890. The area, in turn, was named after _____ of Scottish kings in London. The custom of referring to the headquarters as _____ began soon after the _____ was reorganized by the British statesman Sir Robert Peel in 1829. The headquarters was moved in 1890 to new buildings erected on the Thames Embankment, which were known as _____. In 1967 the present headquarters, a modern 20-storey building situated near the Houses of Parliament, was opened.

Just for fun

A man could not find his handkerchief and accused his neighbor of stealing it. After a while the man found the handkerchief in his pocket and apologized for accusing the neighbor.

- Never mind, - said the latter. – You thought I was a thief and I thought you were a gentleman.

Text №2

1. Read and translate the following international words without dictionary.

Agency, arrest, argument, auto, control, criminal, detective, department, expert, examination, identification, information, inspection, police, police station, public, problem, photography, radio, uniform, unit.

2. Read and translate the text

Scotland Yard



Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London. The area supervised by the London Metropolitan Police includes all of Greater London with the exception of the City of London, which has its own separate police force. The Metropolitan Police's duties are the detection and prevention of crime, the preservation of public order, the supervision of road traffic and the licensing of public vehicles, and the organization of civil defense in case of emergency.

The administrative head of Scotland Yard is the Commissioner, who is appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Home Secretary. Beneath the commissioner are a Deputy Commissioner and four Assistant Commissioners, each of the latter being in charge of one of Scotland Yard's four departments: administration, traffic and transport, criminal investigation (the CID), and police recruitment and training.

Though Scotland Yard is in fact the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Force, the name is almost always associated with the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Metropolitan Police, which was set up in 1878.

The Criminal Investigation Department deals with all aspects of criminal investigation and comprises the criminal records office, fingerprint and photography sections, and the company fraud squad, a highly mobile police unit known as the flying squad, the metropolitan police laboratory, and the detective-training school.

It is interesting to note that the «999 system» is one of the most successful developments in Scotland Yard's crime detection and emergency service. On receipt of a call the 999 Room operator locates the nearest available police car, which is contacted by radio. Almost instantly, a message is also sent to the neighboring police stations, so that within seconds a police car is on its way to the scene and all the police stations concerned have been notified.



Apart from the 999 Room, there is also an interesting place in Scotland Yard. It is the Map Room. Here is the Central Crime Map, the Deaths by Violence Map, the Accidents Map and the Vehicles Recovered Map.

An old-established section of Scotland Yard is the Mounted Branch, with its strength of about 200 horses stabled at strategic points. These horses are particularly suited to ceremonial occasions, for they are accustomed to military bands.

Scotland Yard keeps extensive files on all known criminals in the United Kingdom. It also has a special branch of police who guard visiting dignitaries, royalty, and statesmen. Finally, Scotland Yard is responsible for maintaining links between British law-enforcement agencies and Interpol. Although Scotland

Yard's responsibility is limited to metropolitan London, its assistance is often sought by police in other parts of England, particularly with regard to difficult cases. The Yard also assists in the training of police personnel in the countries of Commonwealth.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London?
2. Which parts of London are covered by the Metropolitan Police?
3. What are the Metropolitan Police's Duties?
4. Who is the administrative head of Scotland Yard?
5. When did Scotland Yard set up its Criminal Investigation Department?
6. What cases does the CID deal with?
7. What is one of the most successful developments in Scotland Yard's Crime Detection and Emergency service?
8. What have you learnt of the Map Room in Scotland Yard?
9. What assistance does the Yard render to the countries of the Commonwealth?

4. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

- Главное управление полиции
- Большой Лондон
- Отдельная полицейская служба
- Быть назначенным королевой
- Министр внутренних дел
- «Летучий» отряд
- Отдел по борьбе с мошенничеством
- Звонок о помощи
- Ближайший полицейский участок
- Департамент уголовного розыска

- Городская полиция
- Насильственная смерть
- Сопровождать военный оркестр
- Оказывать содействие

5. Make up different word-combinations using the following words (A,B) and translate them:

A	B
<i>To prevent</i>	<i>public order</i>
<i>To preserve</i>	<i>crime investigation</i>
<i>To supervise</i>	<i>assistance</i>
<i>To give</i>	<i>road traffic</i>
<i>To deal with</i>	<i>crime</i>

6. Choose the English equivalents of the following underlined words:

1. подозреваемый (to suspect, suspicious, a suspect, suspiciously);
2. расследование (to investigate, investigator, investigation, investigative);
3. незаконный (law, lawful, lawless, legal);
4. насилие (violence, violent, violator) ;
5. помощь (assist, assistance, assistant).

7. Complete this text with the words from the bracket and translate it:

(Operator, service, emergency, available)

999 is the telephone number to call for the ____ services: ambulance, fire brigade or police. This number connects you to the ____, who then puts you through to the ____ you want. This service is free and ____ 24 hours a day.

8. Complete the sentences according to the text:

1. Scotland Yard is the headquarters of
2. The administrative head of Scotland Yard is the
3. was set up in 1878.
4. The CID deals with all aspect of

5. One of the most successful developments in Scotland Yard's crime detection and emergency service has been
6. keeps extensive files on all known criminals in the United Kingdom.

9. Fill in the gaps in the text below with the words and expressions from the brackets:

(Guards; tap; armored; vehicles; bullet-proof; kidnappers; couriers; bug; security firm; private detectives)

«Sherlock and Homes» is a _____ which offers a complete range of security services. We have _____ with special _____ windows to transport money and other valuable items. We can supply trained _____ to protect exhibits at art shows and jeweler displays. We can advise you if you think someone is trying to _____ your phone or _____ your private conversations at home or in the office with hidden microphones. We have ex-policemen whom you can hire as _____ and special _____ to deliver your valuable parcels anywhere in the world. We can protect you or your children against possible _____.

10 Read and reproduce the dialogue:

A: Whose jurisdiction is police Forces in London placed under?

A: Кому подчиняется полиция в Лондоне?

B: The Metropolitan Police are placed under the jurisdiction of the Home Secretary.

Б: Лондонская полиция находится в подчинении Министра Внутренних дел.

A: What uniform do London policemen wear?

A: Какую форму носят полицейские в Лондоне?

B: London policemen wear uniforms with special badges and helmets.

Б: Лондонские полицейские носят форму со специальным знаком и каску.

A: How can I call for Police?

A: Как вызвать полицию?

B: You should dial «999».

This is an emergency

Police call number.

A: What are the functions
of the police?

B: The police are responsible
for the maintenance of public
order, for the protection
of citizens' lives and property.

Б: Нужно набрать номер «999».

Это для срочного вызова

полиции.

А: Какие функции выполняет
полиция?

Б: Полиция несет ответственность
за поддержание общественного
порядка, охрану жизни и
имущества граждан.

11. Render the following text into English using the information and vocabulary from the texts above (Use dictionary if necessary).

Из истории Скотланд-Ярда

В 1829 году первые лондонские комиссары полиции Майн и Оуэн организовали главное полицейское управление в помещении дворца Уайт-холл, в котором раньше останавливались шотландские короли при посещении Лондона. Отсюда и происходит название английской уголовной полиции – Скотланд-Ярд (шотландский двор).

Англия столетиями не имела ни общественных обвинителей, ни настоящей полиции. **Поддержание порядка и охрана собственности считались делом самих граждан.** Но никто не хотел этим заниматься. Англичане предпочитали за деньги **нанимать людей для охраны порядка.** Каждый мог задержать преступника, привести его **к мировому судье и предъявить обвинение.** Если обвиняемого осуждали, то задержавший его человек получал вознаграждение, что часто вызывало месть сообщников осужденного.

В 1828 году в Лондоне существовали целые районы, где **обворовывали** даже днем. На 822 жителя приходился один **преступник.** Около 30,000 человек существовали исключительно за счет **грабежей и воровства.** Ситуация была настолько серьезной, что министр

внутренних дел Сэр Роберт Пил решил наконец создать **полицию вопреки общественному мнению**. Эта инициатива привела к **горячим дебатам в Парламенте**. Но, в конце концов, полиция обеспечила безопасность на улицах Лондона и **завоевала доверие общества**.



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. Scotland Yard _____ on the Thames Embankment close to the Houses of Parliament.
a. is situated
b. situated
c. situates
d. situate
2. Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police _____.
a. in London
b. in Washington
c. in New York
d. in Paris
3. _____ you go to London next summer?
a. are
b. do
c. will
d. —
4. Scotland Yard is the _____ of the Metropolitan Police
a. headquarters
b. precinct
c. home
d. department
5. The administrative head of Scotland Yard _____ the Commissioner
a. is
b. am
c. being
d. are
6. The administrative head of Scotland Yard is the _____.
a. Home Secretary
b. Deputy Commissioner
c. Commissioner
d. Queen

7. Scotland Yard keeps extensive files on all known criminals in _____
- a. *the USA*
 - b. *Russia*
 - c. *the United Kingdom*
 - d. *France*
8. British police forces have additional departments for _____ with special aspects of police work
- a. *dealing*
 - b. *having dealt*
 - c. *deal*
 - d. *being dealt*
9. The « _____ » is an emergency police call number
- a. *911 system*
 - b. *999 system*
 - c. *112 system*
 - d. *102 system*
10. An old-established section of Scotland Yard is the _____
- a. *Map Room*
 - b. *Mounted Branch*
 - c. *flying squad*
 - d. *CID*
11. The crime _____ by Scotland Yard occurred on the Thames
- a. *to investigate*
 - b. *being investigated*
 - c. *to be investigated*
 - d. *investigated*
12. A highly mobile police unit known as the flying squad was afraid of _____ late
- a. *Being*
 - b. *Am*
 - c. *were*
 - d. *was*
13. Great Britain has no national CID, but police forces have the right of _____ Scotland Yard to help them in the investigation of serious crimes
- a. *Inviting*
 - b. *Invited*
 - c. *Being invited*
 - d. *Is invited*

14. The new building of Scotland Yard ____ two years ago.
- a. *was built*
 - b. *have built*
 - c. *built*
 - d. *Building*
15. The administrative head of Scotland Yard is the _____
- a. *Home Secretary*
 - b. *Commissioner*
 - c. *Queen*
 - d. *Constable*



Supplementary reading

Text №1

1. Read and translate the following newspaper article.

Some new words to the text:

Trap	ловушка
Decoy	приманка
To reinforce	укреплять
Saloon	седан
Dim	смутный
Dimly lit	мало освещенный

Trapping car thieves

A computerized decoy car is being used by the Warwickshire police to trap car thieves. The car is fitted with an immobilizing device which cuts the ignition and locks the reinforced doors and windows. A warning alarm then alerts a local police station.

The four-door family saloon is parked by the police in dimly-lit area, making it an ideal target for thieves.

The Warwickshire police are using the vehicle to help combat a 70 per cent increase in car crimes. Inspector David Fry, who is in charge of the operation, said: «Anyone attempting to steal it is in for a big surprise. They won't know how big until it's too late».

2. Answer the following questions:

1. Are there many car thieves in Britain?
2. How are they trapped in Warwickshire?
3. Who do you think developed this device?
4. Do you think this device is widely used in other counties too?
5. What is being done in Russia to combat car thieves?

Text №2

1. Read and translate the text. Use dictionary if necessary

Police Powers

The powers of a police officer in England and Wales to stop and search, arrest and place a person under detention are contained in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. The legislation and the code of practice set out the powers and responsibilities of officers in the investigation of offences, and the rights of citizens.

An officer is liable to disciplinary proceedings if he or she fails to comply with any provision of the codes, and evidence obtained in breach of the codes may be ruled inadmissible in court. The code must be readily available in all police stations for consultation by police officers, detained people and members of the public.

Stop and Search

A police officer in England and Wales has the power to stop and search people and vehicles if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that he or she will find stolen goods, offensive weapons or implements that could be used for theft, burglary or other offences. The officer must, however, state and record the grounds for taking this action and what, if anything was found.

The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 enables a senior police officer to authorize uniformed officers to stop and search people or vehicles for offensive weapons, dangerous implements where he or she has reasonable grounds for believing that serious incidents of violence may take place. The officer must specify the time-scale and area in which the powers are to be exercised.

Arrest

In England and Wales the police have wide powers to arrest people suspected of having committed an offence with or without a warrant issued by a court. For serious offences, known as «arrest able offences», a suspect can be arrested without a warrant. Arrest able offences are those for which five or more years'

imprisonment can be imposed. This category also includes «serious arrest able offences» such as murder, rape and kidnapping.

There is also a general arrest power for all other offences if it is impracticable or inappropriate to send out a summons to appear in court, or if the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing that arrest is necessary to prevent the person concerned from causing injury to any other person or damage to property.

Detention, Treatment and Questioning

An arrest person must be taken to a police station (if he or she is not already at one) as soon as practicable after arrest. At the station, he or she will be seen by the custody officer who will consider the reasons for the arrest and whether there are sufficient grounds for the person to be detained. The Code of Practice under the 1984 Police and Criminal Evidence Act made it clear that juveniles should not be placed in the cells. Most police stations should have a detention room for those juveniles who need to be detained. The suspect has a right to speak to an independent solicitor free of charge and to have a relative or other named person told of his or her arrest. Where a person has been arrested in connection with a serious arrest able offence, but has not yet been charged, the police may delay the exercise of these rights for up to 36 hours in the interests of the investigation if certain strict criteria are met.

A suspect may refuse to answer police questions or to give evidence in court. Changes to this so-called «right to silence» have been made by the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 to allow courts in England and Wales to draw inferences from defendant's refusal to answer police questions or to give information during his or her trial. Reflecting this change in the law, a new form of police caution (which must precede any questions to a suspect for the purpose of obtaining evidence) is intended to ensure that people understand the possible consequences if they answer questions or stay silent.

Questions relating to an offence may not normally be put to a person after he or she has been charged with that offence or informed that he or she may be prosecuted for it.

The length of time a suspect is held in police custody before charge is strictly regulated. For lesser offences this may not exceed 24 hours. A person suspected of committing a serious arrestable offence can be detained for up to 96 hours without charge but beyond 36 hours only if a warrant is obtained from a magistrates' court.

Reviews must be made of a person's detention at regular intervals – six hours after initial detention and thereafter every nine hours as a maximum – to check whether the criteria for detention are still satisfied. If they are not, the person must be released immediately.

Interviews with suspected offenders at police stations must be tape-recorded when the police are investigating indictable offences and in certain other cases. The police are not precluded from taping interviews for other offences. The taping of interviews is regulated by a code of practice approved by Parliament, and the suspect is entitled to a copy of the tape.

A person who thinks that the grounds for detention are unlawful may apply to the High Court in England and Wales for a writ of Habeas Corpus against the person who detained him or her, requiring that person to appear before the court to justify the detention. Habeas Corpus proceedings take precedence over others. Similar procedures apply in Northern Ireland and a similar remedy is available to anyone who is unlawfully detained in Scotland.

Recognizing that the use of DNA analysis has become a powerful tool in the investigation of crime, the Government has extended police powers to take body samples from suspects. The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 allows the police to take non-intimate samples without consent from anyone who is detained or convicted for a recordable offence, and to use the samples to search against existing records of convicted offenders or unsolved crimes. In time a national database will be built up.

Charging

Once there is sufficient evidence, the police have to decide whether a detained person should be charged with the offence. If there is insufficient evidence to charge, the person may be released on bail pending further enquiries by the police. The police may decide to take no further action in respect of a particular offence and to release the person. Alternatively, they may decide to issue him or her with a formal caution, which will be recorded and may be taken into account if he or she subsequently reoffends.

If charged with an offence, a person may keep in custody if there is a risk that he or she might fail to appear in court or might interfere with the administration of justice. When no such considerations apply, the person must be released on or without bail. Where someone is detained after charge, he or she must be brought before a magistrates' court as soon as practicable. This is usually no later than the next working day.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main police powers in England and Wales?
2. In what cases can a police officer stop and search the suspect?
3. What does the procedure of stop and search consist of?
4. What are the provisions of 1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act?
5. What document is necessary to carry out an arrest?
6. What are the arrestable offences?
7. When can a person be arrested without a warrant?
8. Where the suspects should be taken after arrest?
9. What rights does the arrested person have?
10. When can the exercise of these rights be delayed?
11. What is the police caution?
12. What does the «right of silence» consist of? What can the consequences of using this right be for the suspect?
13. How long can a person be kept in custody before being charged?

14. What is the procedure of interviewing the detained person at the police station?
15. What can a person do in case of unlawful detention?
16. What are the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act?
17. What happens to a person after he or she has been charged?

3. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

1. задержание и досмотр
2. процессуальный кодекс
3. расследование преступлений
4. права граждан
5. преступления, в связи с которыми может быть произведен арест
6. судебная повестка
7. причинение ущерба / нанесение телесных повреждений
8. право не отвечать на вопросы
9. преступления, рассматриваемые по обвинительному акту
10. основания для задержания
11. расширенные полномочия
12. запротоколированное, зарегистрированное преступление
13. веские / достаточные улики
14. полицейский участок
15. подлежать дисциплинарному взысканию
16. иметь веские / разумные основания
17. уполномочивать, давать право
18. принимать меры
19. совершать повторные правонарушения

Тема 19

Интерпол

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

Nouns

Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization)	Интерпол
Europol (European Union law Enforcement Organization)	Европол
General Assembly	Генеральная Ассамблея
Executive Committee	Исполнительный комитет
Member country	Страна-участник
Border	Граница
Request	Запрос
Associate	Соучастник, сообщник
Fugitive	Беглец, лицо, скрывающееся от полиции (правосудия)
Exchange	Обмен
High-technology (high tech)	Высокие технологии
Trafficking in human beings	Торговля людьми
Hostage	Заложник
Ransom	Выкуп
Explosive	Взрывчатое вещество
Database	База данных
Access	Доступ
Staff	Штат, личный состав
Money laundering	Отмывание денег
Verbs	

Cooperate	Взаимодействовать
Contribute	Содействовать, способствовать, делать вклад
Support	Поддерживать
Combat	Бороться, сражаться
Counterfeit	Подделывать
Smuggle	Провозить контрабандой
Threaten	Грозить, угрожать
Intimidate	Пугать, запугивать, устрашать
Represent	Представлять
Facilitate	Облегчать
Reach	Достигать
Adjectives	
Illicit	Незаконный, недозволенный
alarming	Тревожный

1. Read and translate the following word combinations using Topical Vocabulary.

To combat international terrorism, high-tech crime, to support member countries, close cooperation, fugitive investigation support, information exchange, technical cooperation, access to international database, illegal immigration, to collect data illicit use of drugs, to represent interests, different divisions of police, important mission, alarming information, close associate, to threaten to kill people, to gain ransom money, to intimidate people, to use violence against other countries.

2. Match the columns, make as many word combinations as possible

Reach	money
Combat	a request for assistance
Launder	an exchange
Make	alarming proportions
Get access to	foreign bank notes
Counterfeit	violence
Support	member states
Facilitate	contribution
Smuggle	database
Use	explosives
	Weapons
	Terrorism
	Crime

3. Read the definitions and name the corresponding word from the bracket:

(Illicit, to cooperate, terrorism, hostage, to threaten, to intimidate, explosive, fugitive, border, associate, ransom)

1. against the law
2. someone who helps another person to do something illegal
3. a substance or object that can cause an explosion
4. to tell someone that you will cause them harm or problems, especially in order to make them do something
5. the use of violence in order to achieve political or other aims
6. an amount of money that someone asks for in exchange for a person who they are keeping as a prisoner
7. a person who is the prisoner of someone who threatens to kill them if they do not get what they want
8. to work with other people in order to achieve something
9. to make someone feel frightened so that they will do what you want

10. someone who has done something that illegal and is trying to avoid being caught by the police.
11. the official line that separates two countries or regions.

Text №1

Some new words to the text:

Supervision	надзор, наблюдение
To hunt down	охотиться, выслеживать
Bona fide	добросовестный, добропорядочный
Sky-jacking	угон воздушного средства, воздушное пиратство
To lead	лидировать, быть лидером
To assist	оказывать помощь, содействие
Wanted	разыскиваемый
To safeguard	охранять
To establish	устанавливать
Charter	хартия, устав
Treaty	договор, устав
Observer	наблюдатель
Intelligence	разведка
Customs	таможня
To disseminate	распространять
Permanent staff	постоянный состав
To subject	подчинять
Murder	убийство
Burglary	кража со взломом
Assault	нападение
Larceny	воровство, кража
Car theft	угон автомобиля
Missing person	пропавший без вести

Bank fraud	банковское мошенничество
Embezzlement	хищение, растрата
Drug traffic	транспортировка наркотиков
Forgery	подделка документов, подлог
Counterfeiter	фальшивомонетчик
Fingerprints	отпечатки пальцев
Identification	опознание, идентификация

1. Read and translate the text:

Interpol



Interpol is an international corporation founded in 1923 as a service organization devoted to coordinating actions against international criminals. Its clients are 174 agencies throughout the world. This organization is not under the control or supervision of any government.

Interpol is a recognized intergovernmental police force whose task is to hunt down international criminal. A multinational force, much like the United Nations, Interpol is made up of police of the Free World and a bona fide law enforcement agency in its own right. Among the first task is to fight international terrorism and sky-jacking, Interpol still leads the war of narcotics, assists a number of nations in the continuing search for wanted Nazi war criminals. One of the most highly respected groups in the world, Interpol, like any other police force is under governmental control to safeguard the basic rights of every citizen. It operates according to a strict code of behavior and adheres to the highest ethical standards.



Interpol has never been recognized or established by any international charter or treaty and has no police powers. Because of Interpol's cooperation with UN particularly in the area of drugs, Interpol was recognized as an intergovernmental organization.

Interpol members are, for the most part, police and not governmental representatives, although certain governments have sent observers from their military, intelligence, customs, post office, and immigration departments.

Interpol does not have powers of arrest or any investigative rights. Its function is to disseminate information. Today 80 percent of the permanent staff is French. Interpol is much like any large corporation with bureaus in various countries and

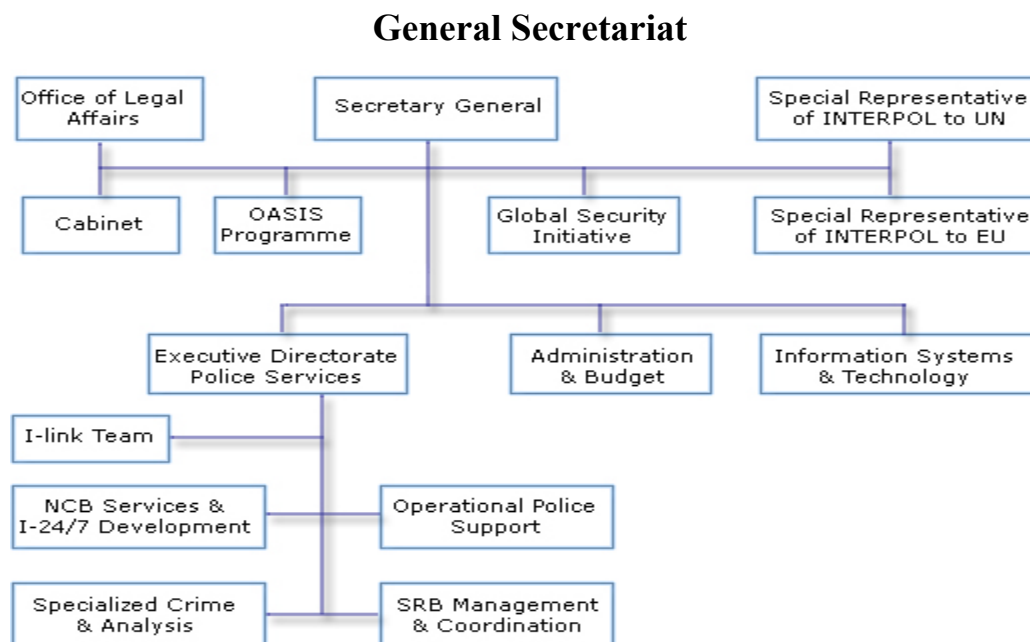
with representatives from these offices also stationed at the main office. Information is exchanged between the many national bureaus, but the police forces themselves are subject to the laws and policies of their respective nations.

Interpol is divided into four main bodies – the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus.

The General Assembly is composed of the delegates from each member country. It is «the Supreme Authority». The General Assembly controls the policy of the organization.

The Executive Committee is a nine-member board made up of the president, two vice presidents, and six delegates chosen by the General Assembly.

The General Secretariat, the permanent body, located in Lion, is Interpol's business division. It contains «the permanent departments» four of which specialize in certain crimes: one handles murder, burglary, assault, larceny, car theft, and missing persons; another deals with bank frauds and other types of embezzlement; a third with drug traffic and moral offences; and a fourth deals with forgery and counterfeiting.



Other divisions are the general records department, where files are kept, and a special records department, where fingerprints and other methods of identification are used.

The National Central Bureaus are the Interpol offices in various countries. Each NCB is empowered to communicate directly with and exchange information with any other NCB.

2. Translate the word chains:

- cooperate – cooperation – cooperative – uncooperative
- represent – representation – representative – represented – representing
- support – supporter – supported – supporting
- contribute – contribution – contributor – contributory
- counterfeit – counterfeiter – counterfeited
- threaten – threat – threatening – threatened

3. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

- международная корпорация
- надзор
- отслеживать международных преступников
- воздушное пиратство
- оказывать содействие, помогать
- охранять права граждан
- международная хартия
- разведка
- распространять информацию
- постоянный состав
- отпечатки пальцев
- кража со взломом
- транспортировка наркотиков

- угон автомобиля
- обмениваться информацией

4. Read and translate the following synonyms:

Combat - *fight* - *struggle*

Drug - *narcotics*

Illegal - *illicit*

Agency - *organ*

To cooperate - *to work together*

Corporation - *organization*

Charter - *treaty*

5. Translate the following word-combinations from English into Russian:

Intergovernmental police force, a bona fide law enforcement police agency, to fight terrorism and sky-jacking, wanted Nazi war criminals, to have power of arrest, to control policy, permanent departments, missing persons, bank frauds, throughout the world, a special records department.

6. Name the criminal who:

- kills people;
- seizes aero planes;
- steals from houses and offices;
- takes people hostage for a ransom;
- attacks people in public places and steal their money, jeweler or other things;
- hides, especially from the police and tries to avoid being caught.

7. Match the forms of terrorism with the relevant vocabulary

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1) bombing | a) hostages, seize control, ultimatum |
| 2) assassination | b) detonator, suicide, bomber, to defuse |

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 3) kidnapping | c) disease, virus, epidemic |
| 4) hijacking | d) rifle, hit man, bodyguard |
| 5) chemical attack | e) ransom, hide-out, abduct |
| 6) biological | f) poisonous gas, toxic fumes warfare. |

8. True or false?

1. Interpol is under the control or supervision of the government.
2. The first task of Interpol is to fight international criminals.
3. Interpol members are only police.
4. Interpol has powers of arrest or any investigative rights.
5. Interpol is divided into five main bodies – the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, the National Central Bureaus and the Supreme Court.
6. Today 80 percent of permanent staff is American.
7. The General Assembly controls the policy of the organization.
8. The organization's headquarters are in Washington, USA.

9. Find in the text and comment on the following points:

- types of crimes Interpol deals with;
- the main tasks of Interpol;
- about members of Interpol;
- the work of each four bodies.

10. Look through the text again and complete the sentences with a suitable word from the bracket:

(International terrorism, sky-jacking, control, charter, to disseminate, permanent staff, policy, to exchange, treaty)

1. Interpol is not under the ... of any government.
2. Among the first tasks is to fight and

3. Interpol has never been recognized by any international or ... and has no police powers.
4. The function of Interpol is ... information.
5. Today 80 percent of is French.
6. The General Assembly controls the ... of the organization.
7. Each NCB is empowered to communicate directly with and ... information with any other NCB.

11. Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogue:

A: What is Interpol?

B: Interpol is an international police organization for helping national police forces to catch criminals.

A: When was it formed?

B: Interpol was founded in 1923 in Vienna.

A: Where is Interpol's headquarters located?

B: It is located in Lyon, France.

A: What are Interpol's aims?

B: Interpol fights drug trafficking, smuggling, terrorism, sky-jacking and other international crimes.

A: Does Interpol have powers of arrest?

B: No, its function is to disseminate information.

A: Is Russia a member of Interpol?

B: Yes, Russia was admitted in Interpol as its 151st member in September 1990.

Text №2

1. Some new words to the text

Mutual	взаимный
Spirit	дух
Likely	вероятный, вероятно

Suppression	подавление
To undertake	проводить
Undertaking	обязательство
Enquiry	запрос
To make an enquiry	сделать запрос
Despite	несмотря на
View	вид
To forbid (forbade, forbidden)	запрещать

2. Read and translate the text:

The aims of Interpol

These are set in Article 2 of its Constitution:

- To ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

To meet these aims, Interpol undertakes a number of activities. Its central function remains that of handling enquiries. Despite the popular view, Interpol is not an executive agency with international detectives who can be «called in» to investigate some international crimes, but rather it is an international communications system between different police forces.

Article 3 of the Constitution of Interpol forbids it to undertake any activities «of a political, military, religious or racial character».

3. Translate these sentences into Russian paying attention to the construction *to be likely to do smth:*

1. These countries **are likely** to contribute to the prevention of crimes.
2. That country **was likely** to take part in the work of the organization.
3. He **was likely** to participate in this conference.
4. He **is likely** to be awarded.

5. They **are unlikely** to react positively.
6. He **is likely** to be appointed Secretary General.

4. Write out the pairs of synonyms from these two groups of words and translate them:

To ensure	To develop	to remain	to handle
To promote	To provide	to forbid	to combat
To assist	To be	to deal with	to found
To establish	To prohibit	To exist	to stay
To prevent	To help		
To suppress	To keep away		

5. Insert correct articles:

1. To meet these aims ... Interpol has undertaken ... number of ... functions.
2. ... central activity of ... Interpol remains the function of handling ... enquiries it gets from ... participating countries.
3. Despite ... popular opinion, Interpol is not ... executive agency.
4. Rather it is ... international communications system.
5. ... article 3 of ... Constitution of ... Interpol forbids it to undertake ... political activities.
6. I don't know what exactly ... Article says.
7. I don't know how many ... Articles there are in ... Constitution of ... Organization.

6. Write a short summary of the main aims of Interpol

Text№3

1 Some new words to the text:

Bilateral	двусторонний
To some extent	в некоторой степени
To what extent	до какой степени

To disapprove of smth	не одобрять что-либо
Expertise	знания, умения
Error	ошибка
Expressly	специально, особенно
For instance	например
To respond	реагировать
To depend on smb/smith	зависеть от кого/чего-либо
To take steps to do smth	предпринимать шаги для того, чтобы сделать что-либо

2. Read and translate the text:

Interpol and bilateral cooperation

To some extent, Interpol disapproves of direct bilateral contacts between investigating police officers which take place outside the Interpol system. Interpol says that it possesses considerable expertise and experience in international enquiries. Interpol stresses that officers using direct bilateral contacts run the danger of duplicating other investigations. They may deprive other police of information and possibly make errors by failing to understand other criminal justice systems.

A number of countries expressly forbid direct bilateral contacts and insist that all the information should be channeled through Interpol. For instance, in Germany it is an offence for an officer in a local force to make an inquiry abroad or to respond to such an inquiry from another country.

On the other hand, Interpol has taken some steps to promote bilateral contacts. There is, for example, a special agreement between Interpol, the German BKA and the British Metropolitan Police which was signed in 1961.

And Interpol does not deny the fact that the successful investigation of difficult cases, whether in one country or two, often depends upon the ability of detectives to develop personal contacts and work cooperatively outside formal structures.

3. Write short sentences with these expressions:

To some extent -----

On the one hand -----

On the other hand -----

As far as I know -----

Most probably -----

4 Translate into English using the following verbs:

To disapprove of smth

Мы не одобряем этого решения.

Они не одобрили этот план.

Почему они не одобрили решения дочери поступить в этот институт?

To depend on smth

Все зависело от самого молодого человека.

От меня ничего не зависит.

Все зависит от обстоятельств.

To take steps to do smth

Мы предпринимаем определенные шаги, чтобы помочь им.

Они предпринимают меры, чтобы исправить ситуацию.

Мы не можем предпринять никаких других действий.

5. Find the answers in the text:

1. Does Interpol approve or disapprove of bilateral contacts between police officers outside Interpol?
2. What does it say about its own experience and expertise?
3. What danger and errors is it warning the police officers in case of direct bilateral contacts against?
4. Do any countries forbid direct bilateral contacts?
5. What did the special agreement between Interpol, the German police and the British police testify to?

6. Agree or disagree:

1. Sometimes the time factor makes officers use direct contacts.
2. Direct contacts may sometimes result in errors.
3. Interpol can make errors as well.



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. Interpol is an _____ corporation
 - a. *national*
 - b. *international*
 - c. *educational*
 - d. *medical*
2. The Interpol's headquarters is located in _____.
 - a. *Washington, USA*
 - b. *Lion, France*
 - c. *Moscow, Russia*
 - d. *London, UK*
3. Interpol _____ powers of arrest or any investigative rights.
 - a. *does not have*
 - b. *has*
 - c. *had*
 - d. *will have*
4. Today 80 percent of the Interpol's permanent staff is _____.
 - a. *British*
 - b. *American*
 - c. *French*
 - d. *Scottish*
5. Interpol is divided into _____ main bodies
 - a. *five*
 - b. *four*
 - c. *two*
 - d. *six*
6. Interpol _____ in 1923 in Vienna
 - a. *is founded*
 - b. *founded*
 - c. *was founded*
 - d. *found*

7. The National Central Bureaus ____ the Interpol offices in various countries.
a. *is*
b. *are*
c. *was*
d. *were*
8. Interpol _____ no police powers
a. *have*
b. *having*
c. *is having*
d. *has*
9. Do you know ... about Interpol?
a. *somebody*
b. *anybody*
c. *somewhere*
d. *anything*
10. The General Assembly _____ the policy of the organization
a. *was controlling*
b. *controls*
c. *are controlling*
d. *controlling*
11. The most serious _____ facing society today is the trafficking and abuse of drugs
a. *menace*
b. *task*
c. *aim*
d. *purpose*
12. Since the 1970s, drugs trafficking _____ the most organized, most professional and most profitable of all illegal activities
a. *became*
b. *has become*
c. *had been becoming*
d. *is becoming*
13. Russia was admitted in Interpol as its 151st member in _____
a. *October 1990*
b. *September 1990*
c. *December 1990*
d. *September 1991*
14. The General Assembly controls the _____ of the organization
a. *policy*
b. *police*
c. *headquarters*
d. *center*
15. The General Assembly _____ of the delegates from each member country.
a. *being composed*

- b. *is composed*
- c. *composes*
- d. *is composing*

Supplementary reading

Text №1

1. Some new words to the text:

Menace	угроза, опасность
Traffic	торговля
Abuse	злоупотребление
Drugs	наркотики
Implement	выполнять, осуществлять
Profitable	прибыльный, выгодный
Illegal	нелегальный
Street-corner pusher	уличный торговец
Ruthless	безжалостный, жестокий
Contain	сдерживать
To gain momentum	усиливаться
Hidden economy	теневая экономика
Proceeds	доход
Heroin	героин
Cocaine	кокаин
Cannabis	конопля
Confine	ограничивать
Counter	противостоять
Illicit	незаконный
Combat	сражаться
Comply	исполнять просьбу
Index	каталог
Request	просьба, заявка
Disseminate	распространять

Intelligence	сведения, информация
Liaison officers	офицеры связи взаимодействия
Seizure	конфискация

2. Read and translate the text:

INTERPOL AND THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFIC

1. The most serious menace facing society today is the trafficking and abuse of drugs. It could no longer be dealt with by health or well-fare agencies.

The fight against drug traffic has increasingly become the subject of real anti-crime policies implemented at national levels. It is now clear that, since the 1970s, drugs trafficking has become the most organized, most professional and most profitable of all illegal activities. The trafficker of today has nothing in common with typical street-corner pusher; he is ruthless, highly-organized and mobile. It is well-known that law enforcement services throughout the world have increased their efforts and manpower in an attempt to contain this growing threat. Nevertheless, drug trafficking continues to gain momentum.

2. Similarly, Interpol has succeeded in drawing the attention of its members to the scale of the hidden economy generated by the financial proceeds of drug trafficking. Interpol has also adapted its structures and working methods to the new situation by setting up a special group at the General Secretariat.

Nowadays, most of the large international trafficking gangs engage in operations involving heroin and/or cocaine as well as cannabis. International cooperation has given an operational aspect to national laws on conspiracy to engage in drug traffic, and the successes achieved have led to the adoption of a similar arsenal of legal weapons in those countries where such laws did not yet exist. Moreover, the results of international police cooperation have induced national authorities to revise their policies and to devote more resources to combating international trafficking.

3. Investigations can no longer be confined to the jurisdiction of the responsible investigating agency due to large-scale drug trafficking. Interpol responds to that need. The Drugs Sub-Division handles those problems. It is

currently staffed by 26 police officers and analysts from 18 different countries around the world.

4. The overall aims of the Drugs Sub-Division are to enhance cooperation among national drug law enforcement services and stimulate the exchange of information among all national and international bodies concerned with countering the illicit production, traffic and use of drugs, and to strengthen the ability of national services to combat illicit traffic.

To accomplish these aims, the Drugs Sub-Division maintains a databank containing all relevant drug-related information with an index of identified traffickers, coordinates international requests for information and investigations, and complies and disseminates both tactical and strategic intelligence.

The Drugs Sub-Division comprises two groups: the Operations Group and the Intelligence Group.

5. The Operations Group is staffed by 10 Liaison Officers, each of whom are responsible for liaison with police authorities in a specific geographical area or zone. These Liaison Officers conduct regular visits to national drugs services in their assigned areas, and prepare situation reports, and assessments concerning the extent of the trafficking. On the basis of those reports and assessments specific activities are proposed for each region.

The daily duties of the Liaison Officers consist of receiving and analyzing messages from national Central Bureaus in their geographical areas and zones. These messages, handled by the Interpol radio network, report on drugs seizures or request assistance in on-going investigations.

6. The Intelligence Group has the task assessing the worldwide drug trafficking situation, and collates incoming investigation data with a view to developing strategic intelligence. Since the development of computer services the Intelligence Group has been able to process the data in different ways, to examine the quantities and types of drugs transported from one place to another, and to perform in depth area studies.

3. Translate the following words into English:

угроза, торговля, злоупотребление, наркотики , героин , кокаин , конопля, сведения , офицеры связи взаимодействия , конфискация , уличный торговец.

4. Give antonyms:

illegal - legal
increase - decrease
regular - irregular
profitable - unprofitable.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- The most serious menace facing the society today is ...
- It is now clear that drug trafficking has become the most ...
- Nowadays, most of the large international trafficking gangs are engaged in Operations, involving ...
- The Drugs Sub- Division comprises two groups:
- The Operations Group is staffed by
- The overall aims of the Drugs Sub – Division are

6. Answer the following questions:

1. Why does the Interpol handle the problems of combating the drug traffic?
2. What are the functions of the Operational Group?
3. What is the Intelligence Group responsible for?
4. How many special projects are currently handled by the Interpol?

Text №2

1. What the words and phrases mean

To involve, public safety, to commit a crime, headquarters, to identify, to make arrests, legal systems, criminal law, to solve crimes, convicted criminals, wanted criminal, major crime.

2. Translate the following word combinations

Drug trafficking, a counterfeiter of foreign bank notes, telecommunications network, to gather information on particular criminal activities, extradition, unsolved crimes, to check information held by Interpol, access to specific sections of the database.

3. Read the text

How Does Interpol Fight Crime?

Because of the politically neutral role Interpol must play, its Constitution forbids any involvement in any political, military, religious, or racial crimes. Its work centers primarily on public safety and terrorism, organized crime, illicit drug production and drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, trafficking in human beings, money laundering, child pornography, financial and high-tech crime and corruption.

Interpol's principal target is the international criminal, of which there are three main categories: those who operate in more than one country, such as smugglers, dealing mainly in gold and narcotics and other illicit drugs; criminals who do not travel at all but whose crimes affect (влиять) other countries- for example, a counterfeiter of foreign bank notes; and criminals who commit a crime in one country and flee to another. At its head quarters in Lyon, France, Interpol maintains a voluminous record of international criminals, their identities, associates, and methods of working, gathered from the police of the member countries. This information is sent over Interpol's telecommunications network.

Each member country has its own Interpol office, or National Central Bureau (NCB), which is staffed by the national police force. These bureaus contact any foreign agency or government who wish to exchange or gather information on particular criminal activities.

Television and films have portrayed Interpol agents as wandering from country to country, making arrests wherever they please; such representations are false,

since the nations of the world have varying legal systems and their criminal laws, practices, and procedures differ substantially from one another. No sovereign state would permit any outside body to bypass (обходить стороной) its police or not a universal detective; it is the extradition treaty (договор).

Interpol maintains a large database keeping unsolved crimes and both convicted and wanted criminals. At any time, a member nation has access to specific sections of the database and its police forces may check information held by Interpol whenever a major crime is committed.

- A representation of the globe indicates that Interpol's activities are worldwide, olive branches either side of the globe symbolize peace, a vertical sword behind the globe represents police action, and the olive branches symbolize justice.
- The flag has been in use since 1950:
 - It has a light-blue background
 - The emblem is in the centre
 - The four lightning flashes arranged symmetrically around the emblem represent telecommunications and speed in police action.

4. True or false?

1. Interpol deals with all types of crimes.
2. The international criminal is Interpol's principal target
3. Only some member countries have their own Interpol offices, or National Central Bureaus (NCB)
4. Interpol agents wander from country, making arrests wherever they please.
5. The police officer of any National Central Bureau at time has access to specific sections of Interpol's database.

Look through the text again and complete the sentences with a suitable word from the box

Telecommunications corruption, the national police force, money laundering, extradition, database, decisions, smugglers, organized crime, drug trafficking.

Interpol's work is focused on terrorism, ..., ..., and

1. National Central Bureau (NCB) is staffed by
2. The international criminals are those who operate in more than one country, such as
3. The information about all categories of international criminals is sent over Interpol's ... network.
4. The main weapon in the hands of Interpol is not a universal detective; it is the ... treaty.
5. The General Assembly meets once a year and makes ... regarding Interpol's strategy and police.
6. Interpol maintains a large ... keeping unsolved crimes and both convicted and wanted criminals.

Text №3

1. Read and translate the text with the help of dictionary:

About Interpol

The **International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO)**, widely known as **INTERPOL** or **Interpol**, is an organization facilitating international police cooperation. It was established as the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) in 1923 and adopted its telegraphic address as its common name in 1956.

Its membership of 190 countries provides finance of around €59 million through annual contributions. The organization's headquarters is in Lyon, France. It is the

second largest intergovernmental organization after the United Nations, in terms of number of member states.

Its current Secretary-General is Ronald Noble, a former United States under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement. Its current President is Singapore's Senior Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs and former Commissioner of Police Khoum Boon Hoi; the President before that, Jackie Selby, National Commissioner of the South African Police Service, held his term from 2004 till his resignation on 13 January 2008, after which he was charged in South Africa on three counts of corruption and one of defeating the course of justice, and replaced by Arturo Herrera Vertigo, current National Commissioner of Investigations Police of Chile and former vice president for the American Zone, who remained acting president until the organization meeting in October 2008.

In order to maintain as politically neutral a role as possible, Interpol's constitution forbids it to undertake any interventions or activities of a political, military, religious, or racial nature. Its work focuses primarily on public safety, terrorism, organized crime, crimes against humanity, environmental crime, genocide, war crimes, piracy, illicit drug production, drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, child pornography, white-collar crime, computer crime, intellectual property crime and corruption.

In 2008, the Interpol General Secretariat employed a staff of 588, representing 84 member countries. The Interpol public website received an average of 2.2 million page visits every month. Interpol issued 3,126 red notices for the year 2008 which led to the arrest of 718 people.

Despite its stance of political neutrality, the agency has been criticized for its role in some arrests which critics contend have been politically motivated, such as the arrest of Saudi journalist Hamah Kasugai by Malaysian police on February 9, 2012 for allegedly insulting Muhammad and his subsequent deportation to Saudi Arabia on February 12, 2012, where he may face the death penalty over charges of apostasy due to these alleged insults. Interpol, however, later denied its

involvement in the arrest, notwithstanding the Malaysian police's assertion to the contrary.

History of Interpol

The first significant move towards creating INTERPOL was in 1914 at the First International Criminal Police Congress. Police officers, lawyers and magistrates from 14 countries gathered in Monaco to discuss arrest procedures, identification techniques, centralized international criminal records and extradition proceedings. However, World War I delayed this initiative and it was not until 1923 that Interpol was founded at the Second International Police Congress in Vienna as the International Criminal Police (ICP). Founding members were Poland, Austria, Belgium, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. The United States joined INTERPOL in 1923.

Following the *Aeschylus* (Austria's annexation by Germany) in 1938, the organization fell under the control of Nazi Germany, and the Commission's headquarters were eventually moved to Berlin in 1942. From 1938 to 1945, the presidents of Interpol included Otto Steinhäusl, Reinhardt Hedrick, Arthur Nebo, and Ernst Kaltenbrunner. All were generals in the SS, and Kaltenbrunner was the highest ranking SS officer executed after the Nuremberg Trial.

After the end of World War II in 1945, the organization was revived as the International Criminal Police Organization by European Allies of World War II officials from Belgium, France, Scandinavia and the United Kingdom. Its new headquarters were established in Saint-Cloud, a town on the outskirts of Paris. They remained there until 1989, when they were moved to their present location, Lyon.

Until the 1980s Interpol did not intervene in the prosecution of Nazi war criminals in accordance with Article 3 of its Constitution forbidding intervention in "political" matters.

On 2 July 2010, former Interpol President Jackie Selby was found guilty of corruption by the South African High Court in Johannesburg for accepting bribes worth €156,000 from a drug trafficker. After being charged in January 2008, Selby resigned as president of Interpol and was put on extended leave as National Police Commissioner of South Africa.

Methodology

Interpol differs from most law-enforcement agencies — agents do not make arrests themselves, and there is no single Interpol jail where criminals are taken. The agency functions as an administrative liaison between the law-enforcement agencies of the member countries, providing communications and database assistance. This is vital when fighting international crime because language, cultural and bureaucratic differences can make it difficult for officers of different nations to work together. For example, if ICE and FBI special agents track a terrorist to Italy, they may not know whom to contact in the *Policies die Stat*, if the Carabineers have jurisdiction over some aspect of the case, or who in the Italian government needs to be notified of the ICE/FBI's involvement. ICE and FBI can contact the Interpol National Central Bureau in Italy, which will act as a liaison between the United States and Italian law-enforcement agencies.

Interpol's databases help law enforcement see the big picture of international crime. While other agencies have their own extensive crime databases, the information rarely extends beyond one nation's borders. Interpol can track criminals and crime trends around the world. They maintain collections of fingerprints and mug shots, lists of wanted persons, DNA samples and travel documents. Their lost and stolen travel document database alone contains more than 12 million records. They also analyze all these data and release information on crime trends to the member countries.

A secure worldwide communications network allows Interpol agents and member countries to contact each other at any time. Known as I-24/7, the network offers constant access to Interpol's databases. While the National Central Bureaus are the primary access sites to the network, some member countries have expanded

it to key areas such as airports and border access points. Member countries can also access each other's criminal databases via the I-24/7 system.

In the event of an international disaster, terrorist attack or assassination, Interpol can send an incident response team. This team can offer a range of expertise and database access to assist with victim identification, suspect identification and the dissemination of information to other nations' law enforcement agencies. In addition, at the request of local authorities, they can act as a central command and logistics operation to coordinate other law enforcement agencies involved in a case. Such teams were deployed 12 times in 2005. Interpol began issuing its own passport in 2009 with hopes that member states would remove visa requirements for individuals traveling for Interpol business, thereby improving response times.

Emblem

The current emblem of Interpol was adopted in 1950 and according to their website has the following symbolism:

- the globe indicates worldwide activity
- the olive branches represent peace
- the sword represents police action
- the scales signify justice

Fugitive investigations

Fugitives pose a serious threat to public safety worldwide. They are mobile (often travelling between countries on stolen or fraudulent travel documents), and opportunistic, frequently financing their continued flight from the law through further criminal activities.

Fugitives also undermine the world's criminal justice systems. They may have been charged with a violation of the law but not been arrested. They may have been released on bail and then fled to avoid prosecution or perhaps they have

escaped from prison. When fugitives flee, cases are not adjudicated, convicted criminals fail to meet their obligations, and crime victims are denied justice.

INTERPOL's role

At INTERPOL, a dedicated Fugitive Investigative Support Unit provides proactive and systematic assistance to member countries and other international entities in order to locate and arrest fugitives who cross international boundaries. Its role is to:

- Provide investigative support to member countries in ongoing international fugitive investigations;
- Develop and implement focused initiatives such as Operation Infra-Red;
- Coordinate and enhance international cooperation in the field of fugitive investigations;
- Deliver training and conferences;
- Collate and disseminate best practice and expert knowledge;

Provide operational support for investigations into genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes to INTERPOL member countries, UN tribunals and the International Criminal Court.

Red notices for wanted persons

One of our most powerful tools in tracking international fugitives is the Red Notice. This seeks the provisional arrest of a wanted person with a view to extradition and is circulated to police in all our member countries. Red notices contain identification details and judicial information about the wanted person.

Тема 20

Europol

Text №1

1. Some new words to the text:

Boundary	граница
Significant	важный, значительный, существенный
Contribution	вклад, содействие
Target	цель
To mean	означать
To conduct investigation	проводить расследование
Tool	орудие, инструмент
Customs	таможня
To overcome	преодолеть
Request	просьба, запрос
Fulfillment	выполнение

2. Read and translate the text and answer the following questions:

1. What is Europol?
2. When did it start its work?
3. What is the aim of Europol?
4. What international crimes does Europol fight against?
5. Does Europol any executive powers? What does it mean?
6. What can you say about structure of this organization?
7. Is there any difference between Europol and Interpol? What are their roles in the fight against organized crime?

Europol



Nowadays, there are no boundaries for organized criminal groups. Because of modern technology and enormous resources, these groups are illegally active worldwide. In fact, organized crime represents a threat to the structure and values of our democratic systems affecting European citizens' security and freedom.

Europol is the European Union law enforcement organization that handles criminal intelligence. Its aim is to improve the effectiveness and cooperation between the competent authorities of the Member States in preventing and combating such international organized crimes as: illicit drug trafficking; weapons smuggling; illicit immigration network; terrorism, forgery of money (counterfeiting of the Euro) and other means of payment; trafficking in human beings including child pornography; illicit vehicle trafficking; money-laundering. In addition, other main priorities for Europol include crimes against persons, financial crime, computer crime and cyber crime. In short, the mission of Europol is to make a significant contribution to the European Union's law enforcement action against crime with an emphasis on targeting criminal organizations.

Europol (the name is a contraction of European Police Office) is the European Union's criminal intelligence agency. The agency started limited operations on January 3, 1994, as the Europol Drugs Unit (EDU). In 1998 the Europol Convention was ratified by all the member states and came into force in October. Europol became fully operational on July 1, 1999.

It is a support service for the law enforcement agencies of the EU member states. Europol has no executive powers. This means that Europol officials are not entitled

to conduct investigations in the member states or to arrest suspects. In providing support, Europol with its tools – information exchange, intelligence analysis, expertise and training – can contribute to the executive measures carried out by the relevant national authorities.



Europol is a multi – disciplinary agency, comprising not only regular police officers but staff members from the member states' law enforcement agencies: customs, immigration services, border and financial police, etc. Europol helps to overcome the language barriers in international police cooperation. Any law enforcement officer from a member state can address a request to their Europol National Unit (ENU) in her / his mother tongue and receive the answer back in this language.

Three different levels of cooperation are possible: the first one is technical cooperation. The next step is strategic cooperation aimed at exchanging general trends in organized crime and how to fight it. The top level of cooperation includes the exchange of personal data and requires the fulfillment of Europol's standards in the field of data protection and data security.

What is the difference between Europol and Interpol?

There are various possibilities for international law enforcement cooperation. Interpol and Europol are two of them. Interpol is an excellent network of police agencies of countries worldwide, whereas Europol mainly supports the fight against organized crime and there is no competition between these organizations. In fact a cooperation agreement was signed between the two organizations. In fact a cooperation agreement was signed between the two organizations to help strengthen international law enforcement cooperation.

3. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions and translate:

- organized criminal groups
- Citizens' security
- modern technology and enormous resources
- to represent a threat
- to handle criminal intelligence
- to make a significant contribution
- a multi-disciplinary agency
- regular police officers
- to overcome the language barriers
- international police cooperation
- information exchange
- border police
- to conduct investigation
- top level
- data security

4. Find in the text above the names of following crimes:

- незаконный оборот наркотиков
- отмывание денег
- незаконная торговля транспортными средствами
- незаконная миграция
- преступления против личности
- торговля людьми
- детская порнография
- подделка денег (фальшивомонетчество)
- контрабанда оружием
- компьютерная преступность
- кибер преступления.

5. Circle the odd ones out:

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. assassin | drug dealer | hit man | murderer |
| 2. con man | robber | burglar | pickpocket |
| 3. bribe | smuggle | charge | mug |
| 4. proof | alibi | prison | fingerprint |
| 5. shoplifter | hijacker | stalker | murder |
| 6. stole | deceived | damaged | questioned |
| 7. guilty | theft | fraud | manslaughter |

6. Make the sentences from the following words:

1. Europol, that, organization, the, Union, is, handles, European, intelligence, law, enforcement, criminal.
2. Boundaries, no, nowadays, criminal, for, groups, organized, there are.
3. Powers, Europol, executive, has, no.
4. Police, barriers, the language, in, cooperation, international, to overcome, Europol, helps.
5. Europol, is, of, the mission, crime, and, serious, combat, international, and, organized, terrorism.

7. Mark the statements T (true) or A (false) using the text:

1. Europol is the European Union law enforcement organization that handles criminal intelligence.
2. The main priorities for Europol include crimes against persons, financial crimes and cyber crimes.
3. Europol is a multi-disciplinary agency, comprising regular police officers and staff members from the various law enforcement agencies of the member states.
4. There are no differences between Interpol and Europol.
5. Europol helps to overcome the language barriers in international police cooperation.



8. Read and translate the following dialogue.

John: Hallo, Peter! How are you?

Peter: Hi, John! I haven't seen you for ages!

John: Are you still working at the Europol department?

Peter: You are right. I'm a Special Agent.

John: Sounds great! And what does this organization deal with?

Peter: Europol's aim is to improve the effectiveness and cooperation between the competent authorities of the member states. The workers of Europol are doing their best to prevent and combat international organized crimes such as illicit drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, human trafficking and so on.

John: Oh, I see. You have such a challenging job!

Peter: Really. It also requires patience, honesty, intelligence and courage.

John: That's true. It was nice to meet you. See you.

Peter: So long!

9. Make up your own dialogues and reproduce them.

10. Imagine that you are a police officer from Russia that visits an international seminar in Dallas on the problem of terrorism. Write a report about this problem and international organizations dealing with it.

16. Retell the text

Text №2

Translate the text and then answer the following questions:

1. What is organized crime?
2. What country has the biggest gangs?
3. What are Japanese gangsters called?
4. What do you know about Al Capone?
5. What is Mafia?
6. What criminal activities is the Mafia involved in?

Organized Crime

Organized Crime is the term used to describe illegal operations which are run like a big business. Crimes like this are carried out by criminals who work in gangs. There are gangs in every major country of the world. Many of the biggest gangs are in the USA. Some modern gangsters, like the Mafia, are involved in the illegal drugs trade. Japanese gangsters, called yakuza (meaning “good for nothing”), are also highly organized and very powerful.

Probably the most famous time for gangsters was the Prohibition (запрещение продажи спиртных напитков, сухой закон) period in the USA. Between 1920 and 1933 alcoholic drinks were banned and gangs grew rich running illegal drinking dens. The best known prohibition gangster was Al Capone, who dominated organized crime in Chicago from 1925 to 1931.

The Mafia is secret society which began in Sicily long ago. In the 20 century it spread to mainland Italy and to the USA, where many Italian Immigrants had

settled. The mafia is involved in many criminal activities, including obtaining money from people using threats or force, selling illegal drugs, running illegal gambling operations, kidnapping and various acts of terrorism.

The Mafia is organized into a network of «families». The Italian and US governments have put many suspected Mafia members on trial, but it is difficult to obtain evidence against them because Mafia members are sworn to secrecy. In recent years a number of senior Mafia members have agreed to give evidence against their former colleagues, resulting in several highly publicized trials.



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. Europol is the European Union ... organization that handles criminal intelligence.
a. law enforcement
b. technical
c. medical
d. pedagogical
2. Europol has _____ executive powers
a. any
b. no
c. a lot of
d. many
3. There _____ a difference between Interpol and Europol
a. is
b. are
c. being
d. were
4. What _____ the main functions of this organization?
a. is
b. are
c. was
d. has been
5. I _____ a special agent of Europol last year.
a. am
b. was
c. is
d. be
6. The Director of Europol _____ by the EU Council of Ministers.
a. has appointed

- b. is appointed*
c. appoints
d. appointed
7. When _____ Europol start its work?
a. did
b. has
c. is
c. was
8. Europol helps to _____ the language barriers in international police cooperation
a. overcome
b. build
c. protect
d. investigate
9. The workers of Europol are doing _____ best to prevent and combat international organized crimes
a. their
b. ones
c. his
d. my
10. What is your department responsible _____?
a. for
b. to
c. in
d. after
11. Practice at spying at enterprises is called _____
a. Tax fraud
b. Espionage
c. Robbery
d. Murder
12. Are you still _____ at the Europol department?
a. Working
b. Worked
c. Works
d. Having worked
13. Police forces have additional departments for _____ with special aspects of police work.
a. Dealing
b. Dealt
c. Having dealt
d. Deal
14. Europol became fully operational on _____.

- a. *July 1, 1999*
 - b. *September 1, 2013*
 - c. *December 1, 2011*
 - d. *March 3, 2018*
15. Organized crime represents a _____ to the European citizens' security and freedom.
- a. *Threat*
 - b. *Hope*
 - c. *Dream*
 - d. *Support*

Supplementary reading

EU fight against terrorism

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon in Europe. It poses a threat to our security, to the values of our democratic societies and to the rights and freedoms of European citizens. Between 2009 and 2013 there were 1010 failed, foiled or completed attacks carried out in EU member states, in which 38 people died. In addition, several European citizens have been kidnapped or killed by terrorist groups around the world. The phenomenon of fighters from Europe travelling to different locations to fight the jihad, and the security threat they may pose inside the EU when they return, are also likely to persist in the coming years.

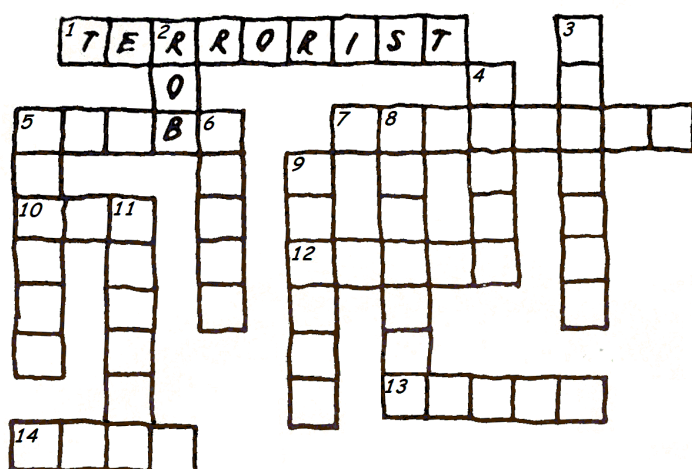
Since these threats do not recognize borders, they must be confronted at both a national and international level.

EU strategy

The **EU counter-terrorism strategy** aims to combat terrorism globally while respecting human rights, and to make Europe safer, allowing its citizens to live in an area of freedom, security and justice.

The European Union member states are committed to jointly fighting terrorism and providing for the best possible protection for its citizens. To this end, in 2005 the Council adopted the EU counter-terrorism strategy.

РЕШИТЕ КРОССВОРД, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ ИЗУЧЕННЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ ТЕМЫ
«ИНТЕРПОЛ» И ТЕМЫ «ЕВРОПОЛ»



ACROSS →

1



10

STEALING IS
ILLEGAL. IT'S
AGAINST THE

5



LOOK OUT!
THESE
ARE ABOUT TO
EXPLODE!

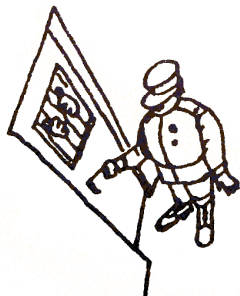
12



7

TO PUT SOMEONE
IN PRISON.

13



14

WHEN YOU PARK
YOUR CAR IN
THE WRONG
PLACE, YOU HAVE
TO PAY A ---

DOWN ↓

2

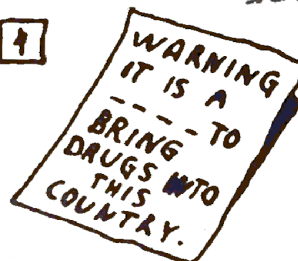


3



THIS
LITTLE
GIRL
HAS
BEEN TAKEN AS A ---

4



5



AMMUNITION
FOR A PISTOL.

6

WHAT THIEVES DO.

8

INTENTIONAL
KILLINGS.

9



HE IS GOING
TO ---
THE PLANE

11



THIS AXE WAS THE
MURDER ---

Тема 21

Международное сотрудничество полицейских

1. Some new words to the text:

Growth	рост, увеличение
Increasingly	все более, все больше и больше
Sophisticated	сложный, изощренный
Rapid	быстрый, скорый
Opportunity	возможность
To expand	расширять (ся), увеличивать (ся)
Enormous	огромный, громадный
Alarm	тревога
Violate	нарушать
Pressure	давление
Widespread	широко распространенный
Offence	правонарушение, преступление
Money laundering	отмывание денег
Theft	воровство, кража
Illicit	незаконный
Arms trade	торговля оружием
Hijacking	похищение, угон (транспортного средства)
Fraud	обман, мошенничество
Insurance	страхование, страховка
Trade	торговля
Drug trafficking	торговля наркотиками
Sham	теневой, поддельный
Penetrate	внедряться, проникать
Currency	валюта, деньги
Gain	прибыль, нажива, выгода
To conceal	скрывать, утаивать

To escape	бежать, уходить
Trace	выслеживать, следить
Subsequent	последующий, следующий

2. Read and translate the following text:

International police cooperation in combating cross-border crime

The growth in cross-border crime is going on in many countries today. The development of increasingly sophisticated facilities for rapid travel has made it easier for criminals to move around the world. At the same time, the complex structures of modern societies and the constant growth of international exchanges provide more and more opportunities for international criminal activity, which has expanded enormously now and reached alarming proportions. Individuals and companies are being subjected to increasing pressure from criminals, leading to widespread feelings of insecurity.

The term «international crime», although in common use, does not necessarily refer to specific types of offence defined in law. When criminal acts, deals and schemes violate the laws of more than one country, they are said to be cross-border, transnational or international crimes.



The UN has classified all transnational crimes into 17 groups: money laundering terrorism; theft of art works and cultural objects; theft of intellectual property;

illicit arms trade; hijacking of planes; piracy; hijacking on highways; fraud in insurance; computer-related crime; ecological crime; trade in humans; trade in human organs; drug trafficking; sham bankruptcy; penetrating legal business; corruption and bribing public figures, party leaders and elected officials.

Some offences are covered by international conventions, for instance, currency counterfeiting (1929 Convention), traffic in human beings and the exploitation of prostitution (1949 Convention), and drug trafficking (1988 Convention).

Other offences, however, can be classified as «international» because of the behavior of the offenders. For instance, preparations for committing an offence may be made in one country while the actual offence is committed in one or more countries. To make another example, similar offences may be committed one after the other in several different countries. Finally, an offender may escape across a border after committing his offence, he may transfer his illicit gains abroad or he may conceal objects or documents used to commit the offence in another country.



Tracing and arresting such offenders may prove extremely difficult; problems can arise in connection with exchanging information, identification, international investigations and subsequent extradition. Because of these problems, police

services in different countries must work together if they are to combat international crime successfully.

3. Translate the following words and word-combinations:

- cross-border crime
- modern society
- sophisticated facilities
- international criminal activity
- in common use
- specific type of offence
- illicit gain
- feeling of insecurity
- currency counterfeiting
- tracing
- fraud in insurance
- identification
- subsequent extradition.

4. Find in the text above the names of following crimes:

- кража интеллектуальной собственности
- отмывание денег
- экологические преступления
- торговля людьми
- теневое банкротство
- торговля человеческими органами
- страховые мошенничества
- подделка денег (фальшивомонетчество)
- незаконная торговля оружием
- компьютерная преступность
- коррупция

- угон воздушного средства
- подкуп.

5 Make up word combinations:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1) cross-border | a) exchanges |
| 2) sophisticated | b) extradition |
| 3) international | c) proportion |
| 4) criminal | d) crime |
| 5) alarming | e) laundering |
| 6) money | f) activity |
| 7) currency | g) facilities |
| 8) subsequent | h) counterfeiting |

6. Find the words with an opposite meaning in the text above:

- 1) law-abiding citizen
- 2) easy
- 3) decreasing
- 4) security
- 5) obey
- 6) local
- 7) legal

7. Read the definitions and name the corresponding word from the bracket:

(Illicit, to launder, terrorism, hostage, ransom, to cooperate, border, to facilitate)

1. to transfer illegal or stolen money usually by a complex process to avoid detection
2. against law
3. the use of violence in order to achieve political aims
4. an amount of money that someone asks for in exchange for a person who they are keeping as a prisoner
5. the official line that separates two countries or regions

6. a person who is the prisoner of someone who threatens to kill them if they do not get what they want
7. to make it possible or easier for something to happen
8. to work with other people in order to achieve something

8. Complete the following sentences according to the text:

1. The growth in cross-border crime ...
2. The constant growth of international ...
3. The term international crime does not ...
4. The UN has classified ...
5. Other offences, however, can be classified ...
6. Police services in different countries must work ...

9. Answer the following questions, then retell the text.

1. What developments made it easier for criminals to move around the world?
2. Who are being subjected to increasing pressure from criminals?
3. Does the term «international crime» refer only to specific types of offence defined in law?
4. What does the term «transnational crime» mean?
5. How many groups of transnational crimes can you name according to UN's classification?
6. What offences are covered by international conventions?
7. Is tracing and arresting international criminals an easy task?
8. Why must police services in different countries work together?

Additional exercise to the topic

1. Read, translate and retell the text:

Prison for cannabis smugglers

The skipper and crew of a yacht were jailed for trying to smuggle cannabis worth 4.5 pounds million into Britain. The skipper of the yacht Rosy was sentenced to ten years after admitting illegally importing cannabis.

Truro Crown Court had been told that the yacht was tracked through French and Spanish waters until it suffered engine trouble ten miles off Falmouth, Cornwall. When the boat called for help a Customs launch offered it a tow to Falmouth, where one-and-a-half tons of Moroccan cannabis was found.

(From the Guardian)

2. Find the English equivalents for the following words:

- контрабандист
- экипаж яхты
- посадить в тюрьму
- провозить коноплю контрабандой
- приговорить к
- признать незаконный импорт
- страдать
- звать на помощь
- таможня



CHECK YOURSELF

Choose the right variant:

1. The use of violence in order to achieve political aims is called _____
 - a. *terrorism*
 - b. *robbery*
 - c. *theft*
 - d. *trade*
2. The official line that separates two countries or regions is called _____
 - a. *border*
 - b. *line*
 - c. *task*
 - d. *corner*
3. What _____ the term «transnational crime» mean?
 - a. *does*
 - b. *do*
 - c. *has*
 - d. *is*

4. _____ tracing and arresting international criminals an easy task?
- a. *is*
 - b. *are*
 - c. *do*
 - d. *does*
5. The UN has classified all transnational crimes into _____ groups
- a. *17*
 - b. *9*
 - c. *2*
 - d. *3*
6. The term «international crime» does not necessarily refer to specific types of _____ defined in law
- a. *offence*
 - b. *investigation*
 - c. *detection*
 - d. *search*
7. The offences can be classified as «international» _____ the behavior of the offenders
- a. *because of*
 - b. *because*
 - c. *since*
 - d. *for*
8. The police have _____ a woman in connection with last Tuesday's robbery.
- a. *arrested*
 - b. *accused*
 - c. *rehabilitated*
 - d. *punished*
9. Is tracing and arresting international criminals an easy task?
- a. *No, they aren't*
 - b. *No, it isn't*
 - c. *No, it doesn't*
 - d. *No, they haven't*
10. The plane was _____ while on a flight to Delhi.
- a. *hijacked*
 - b. *robbed*
 - c. *mugged*
 - d. *blackmailed*

11. The terrorists kidnapped the child and held him as ____
- a. *officers*
 - b. *hostage*
 - c. *ransom*
 - d. *burglar*
12. Маловероятно, что это дело будет расследовано быстро.
- a. *This case is unlikely to be investigated quickly*
 - b. *This case is likely to be investigated quickly*
 - c. *This case likely being investigated quickly*
 - d. *This case unlikely being investigated quickly*
13. He had no intention _____ a criminal act.
- a. *to commit*
 - b. *commit*
 - c. *committing*
 - d. *committed*
14. Does the term «international crime» refer only to specific types of offence defined in law?
- a. *Yes, it does*
 - b. *No, it doesn't*
 - c. *Yes, it is*
 - d. *No, it isn't*
15. When you travel on public transport, always keep your bag carefully closed in case of _____
- a. *hijacking*
 - b. *pick pocketing*
 - c. *robbery*
 - d. *murder*

Supplementary reading

Text №1

Read and translate:

Organization of the French Police



The French Police consists of two highly centralized forces, *the National Police and the National Gendarmerie*. There is a further independent local force called the Municipal Police. Relations between the two major forces are often described as strained. The Municipal police force operates in theory alongside the National police and the National Gendarmerie. All the French police are armed.

The National Police is considerably larger than the Gendarmerie with some 116,300 officers and is responsible to the Ministry of the Interior. In addition to the uniformed and plain clothes police officers, there is about 10,000 civil support staff working for the National Police.



The National Police has executive and administrative functions which are split between the various units and services, for example: suppression of public disorder, road and motorway patrols, intelligence service,

and border and air control service, VIP security service. Drugs, vice and forensic work are often covered by specialist squads and there is also an anti-terrorist unit.

Within the National Police there are a few divisions for active policing:

- *The Urban Police* operates in the 477 big towns. Each district is controlled by a Commissar and consists of uniformed officers and a plain clothes detective and administration division. The tasks of the Urban Police division are to maintain law and order, public safety, security and celebrity, and traffic control.
- *The Judicial Police* deal with criminal, financial and economic cases.
- *The Political Police* of approximately 4,000 officers collect and collate information on individuals or groups who are regarded as constituting a danger to the state. Its plain officers are empowered to infiltrate organizations, collect information, tap telephones and open mail, subject to warrants.
- *The State Security Service* is concerned with the secret activities of foreign states operating in France.
- *The Air and Frontier Police* is responsible for movement of people across French borders and through airports. It works closely with the Customs Service which has responsibility for supervision of the movement of goods across the frontiers.

There are also other divisions of the National Police including para-military riot police and drug squad.

The National Gendarmerie is a military force under the control of the Ministry of Defense.

Text №2

Read and translate:

Organization of the Italian Police

There are four separate police systems in Italy: the Carabinieri, the State police, the treasury police and the local community police.



In addition there are the Corps of Prison Warders and the Corps of Foresters. The latter is responsible for the protection of forestry and environment. In total there are some 302 police officers, giving one officer for every 191 people.

The Italian police all come under the authority of the Minister of the Interior who coordinates the activities of law enforcement agencies. The Minister is responsible for the maintenance of public order and safety, and the services of the Public Security Department are employed to enforce this authority. This department in turn is sub-divided into various departments and agencies headed by the Chief of the Italian Police.

РАЗДЕЛ II

ГРАММАТИКА

1. The Infinitive. The Infinitive Construction

Инфинитив – это неличная форма глагола, которая называет действие и в русском языке соответствует неопределенной форме глагола (инфинитиву), которая отвечает на вопросы: “что делать?”, “что сделать?”:

to read – читать, прочитать

to investigate – расследовать

to detect – разыскать, разыскивать

Формальным признаком инфинитива является частица *to*, однако частица *to* перед инфинитивом в некоторых случаях опускается.

E.g. We **must learn** how **to find** criminal as quickly as possible.

Инфинитив в предложении может быть:

1. Подлежащим:

To detect the criminal is very often not an easy task.

(**Разыскать** преступника – это очень нелегкая задача).

2. Составной частью сказуемого:

The main duty of militia officers is **to fight** crime.

(Главная обязанность сотрудника милиции – это **бороться** с преступностью).

3. Дополнением:

At our university we are also taught **to find** evidence.

(В университете нас также учат **находить** улики).

4. Определением:

He had no intention **to commit** a criminal act.

(У него не было намерения **совершить** преступное деяние).

5. Обстоятельством цели:

I entered the Krasnodar University of the Interior (in order) **to become** a good lawyer.

(Я поступил в Краснодарский университет МВД, **чтобы стать** хорошим юристом).

Инфинитив имеет формы залога (Active, Passive), а также формы времени (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect):

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to study - изучать (вообще)	to be studied быть изучаемым (вообще)
Continuous	to be studying изучать (в данный момент)	_____
Perfect	to have studied изучить	to have been studied быть изученным

Наиболее распространенными являются формы Indefinite Infinitive Active и Passive. Остальные формы инфинитива встречаются значительно реже.

1. Read and translate the sentences into Russian, underline the infinitives:

1. His duty is to make sure that the place of work is safe.
2. He could not refuse to fulfill demands of court.
3. He has just finished reading the sentence.
4. Please telephone him to send this message.
5. I would like to see this witness again.
6. This is the place to see.
7. To elect and to be elected is the right of every citizen.

2. Match a line in A with a verb in B and a line in C.

A	B	C
1. I went for a walk	to make	the house smell nice
2. I'm going to the library	to buy	a new car
3. I went to town	to get	some friends
4. I phoned the theatre	to change	my books
5. I want to borrow some money	to visit	how to get to my house
6. I bought some flowers	to do	some fresh air
7. I'm going to Paris	to ask	some shopping
8. I wrote to John	to explain	what time the play started

Passive Infinitive в функции определения

Пассивный инфинитив, стоящий после существительного, обычно переводится придаточным предложением с оттенком модальности, в котором действие, выраженное инфинитивом, совершается над лицом или предметом, к которому оно относится.

E.g. The case **to be investigated by this young officer** is rather difficult.

(Дело, **которое должно быть расследовано этим молодым следователем**, довольно трудное).

3. Translate the sentences:

1. The evidence to be found at a crime scene is very important for the investigation.

2. The report to be written by the investigator must include all the facts collected during the investigation.

3. The crime to be investigated by Scotland Yard occurred on the Thames.

4. The criminal case to be tried by our district court next week is much spoken of in our city.

5. Justice in this country to be administered equally by judges often depends on the sum of money a person has.

6. He spoke of the problems to be settled in the nearest future.

7. The article to be discussed by the students is about the American Constitution.

Конструкция *for + Infinitive*

1. It is necessary for him to consult a doctor.

Ему необходимо посоветоваться с врачом.

2. There is no need for her to worry.

Ей нет необходимости беспокоиться.

3. Here is a job for you to do.

Вот работа, которую вам необходимо сделать.

4. Translate into Russian paying attention to the construction “for + Infinitive”:

1. It is necessary for us to come in time.
2. It is very important for the students to have a good practice in English.
3. Is it difficult for you to answer this question?
4. It was not easy for the scientists to prove their theory.
5. It is only nine o'clock. There is no need for you to hurry.
6. Here is a book for him to read during his trip.
7. There is no hope for me to meet him soon.

2. Complex Object (Objective with the Infinitive)

Сложное дополнение

(Объективный падеж с инфинитивом)

Сочетание местоимения в объектном падеже или существительного с инфинитивом представляет собой сложное дополнение и переводится на русский язык дополнительным придаточным предложением.

I want **him to help** me.

Я хочу, **чтобы он помог мне**.

He supposes **this young man to be an honest** fellow.

Он полагает, **что этот молодой человек – честный парень**.

Сложное дополнение употребляется после глаголов, выражающих **желание, восприятие посредством чувств, предположение**:

to see (видеть)

to watch, to observe (наблюдать)

to notice (замечать)

to hear (слышать)

to feel (чувствовать)

to want (хотеть)

to wish (желать)

should like (хотел бы)

to like (любить, нравиться)

to expect (ожидать)

to think (думать)
to believe (полагать, считать)
to suppose (полагать)
to consider (считать)
to find (находить, считать) и т.д.

После глаголов, выражающих физическое восприятие, частица *to* перед инфинитивом опускается.

I saw **him cross** the street.

Я видел, **что он перешел** улицу.

1. Translate the sentences with the Complex Object:

1. I suppose him to be about thirty.
2. He believes his parents to be at home now.
3. I don't consider him to be an honest man.
4. The teacher found him to be a very clever student.
5. The witness saw that woman enter the house.
6. The police officer wanted the young man to be invited here.
7. I should like you to tell the truth.
8. The investigator expected him to give all the information about that fact.
9. The policeman saw the criminal run away.
10. We know him to be a highly qualified detective.

2. Complete the sentences using the Complex Object construction:

1. They want us to ...
2. I didn't expect him to ...
3. We don't want our friends ...
4. I'd like you to ...
5. We know her ...

3. Translate into English using the Complex Object construction:

1. Я слышал, как он говорил по-английски.
2. Я хочу, чтобы вы подождали меня здесь.
3. Все знают, что он лучший студент в группе.
4. Она хотела, чтобы он понял её.
5. Мы ожидали, что они приедут утром.
6. Она видела, как преступник вошел в дом.
7. Следователь хотел, чтобы свидетель сказал правду.

3. Complex Subject (Nominative with the Infinitive)

Сложное подлежащее

(Именительный падеж с инфинитивом)

Подлежащее (существительное или местоимение) с инфинитивом, стоящим после сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге или глаголами *to seem* (казаться), *to be likely* (вероятно), *to be unlikely* (маловероятно), *to be certain* (определенно), *to prove* (оказываться), *to happen* (случаться) и др., представляет собой оборот “именительный падеж с инфинитивом” или “сложное подлежащее”. Перевод предложения со сложным подлежащим следует начинать со сказуемого, которое переводится на русский язык безличным или неопределенно-личным предложением (говорят, известно, считают, полагают, кажется, случается и т.д.); в придаточном предложении инфинитив становится сказуемым.

Обратите внимание на возможности перевода:

He is said to study at the University.

Говорят, **что он учится** в университете.

Он, как говорят, **учится** в университете.

Books by Conan Doyle are known **to have been translated** in our country.

Известно, **что книги Кона Дойла переведены** в нашей стране.

This case is unlikely **to be investigated** quickly.

Маловероятно, **что это дело будет расследовано** быстро.

1. Translate the sentences with the Complex Subject:

1. That evidence proved to be very important.
2. Our laws are known to protect the interests of all the people.
3. He was expected to arrive in the morning.
4. That investigator is considered to be an experienced lawyer.
5. The crime is reported to have been committed by a group of young people.
6. The police officer happened to be present at the crime scene at the moment of the commission of the offense.
7. Criminality is considered to be a social phenomenon.
8. I happened to be there at that time.
9. The investigator is expected to solve the crime quickly.
10. The criminal Investigation Department is considered to be one of the most complicated militia services.

2. Translate into English:

1. Говорят, что она читает и переводит английские тексты без словаря.
2. Кажется, что он расследует то сложное дело.
3. Считают, что он хороший следователь.
4. Маловероятно, что они сделали это.
5. Полагают, что Москва была основана в 1147.
6. Известно, что мой брат говорит на пяти иностранных языках.

4. Понятие отрицания в английском языке и некоторые способы его выражения

Английское предложение, как правило, допускает одно отрицание. Оно обычно выражается с помощью отрицательных слов **“no”** и **“not”**.

- 1) Отрицательная частица “not” - “не, нет, ни” – употребляется:
- *при глаголе-сказуемом:*

He is **not** a student of the Krasnodar University of the Interior - Он не является слушателем Краснодарского университета МВД

He is **not** studying law. - Он не изучает право.

He is **not** going to serve in the Police - Он не собирается служить в полиции

He does **not** know the science of Criminology - Он не знает криминологии

He must **not** do that. - Он не должен знать этого.

“Not” в соединении со вспомогательными глаголами или модальными глаголами принимает в разговорной речи сокращенную форму n’t, isn’t, don’t, can’t, etc.

It is cold, isn’t it? - Холодно, не правда ли?

It isn’t cold, is it? - Не холодно, не правда ли?

- *при числительном:*

There is **not** one problem to solve for the Police - Полиции нужно решить не одну проблему.

- *при количественном прилагательном:*

There are **not** many interesting books in his library - В его библиотеке немного интересных книг

- *при существительном или его группе:*

You must take **not** this but that thing - Вы должны взять не эту, а ту вещь

The book is **not** on the table, but in the case - Книга не на столе, а в шкафу

- *при местоимениях:*

That is **not** for me but for you - Это не для меня, а для вас

- *при наречиях:*

Not only... but also... - не только..., но также ...

He must **not only** solve crimes **but also** prevent them - Он должен не только раскрывать преступления, но и предупреждать их

- *при инфинитиве глагола:*

They try **not** to disturb evidence. - Они стараются не повредить доказательства.

Запомните выражение:

Not at all - нисколько, ничуть, не стоит благодарности

2) Отрицательное местоимение ‘no’ – ‘никакой, не’ – употребляется:

- в качестве определения существительного.

Соответствующее русское предложение имеет, как правило, два отрицания:

No man can answer it. – **Ни** один человек **не** может ответить на это.

- в обороте *there (to be)*:

There is **no** chair of physics at our Law Institute – В нашем юридическом институте **нет** кафедры физики

- с глаголом *‘to have’*:

He has **no** relatives here. – У него **нет** здесь родственников.

- в некоторых выражениях:

No more – ничего больше, нет (больше)

No wonder – не удивительно

No matter – безразлично, неважно

No smoking – курить воспрещается

No doubt - несомненно

3) Другие отрицательные местоимения:

- отрицательное местоимение *‘no’* в сочетании с *-body, -thing*:

Nobody – никто

Nothing – ничто

Соответствующее русское предложение также требует, как правило, два отрицания:

Nobody knows it. - **Никто** этого **не** знает.

There is **nothing** new in it. - В этом **нет ничего** нового

- в некоторых выражениях:

Nothing of the kind – ничего подобного

To have nothing to do with... - не касаться, не иметь никакого отношения к ... и т.д.

- отрицательное местоимение ‘none’ – никто, ничто, ни один, никакой:

Bill has many relatives here, but I have **none**. – У Билла есть здесь много родственников, а у меня **нет никого**

- отрицательное местоимение ‘neither’ – ни один, никто; ни тот, ни другой:

Neither of you knows this. – **Никто** из вас **не** знает этого

4) Отрицательные союзы: **unless** - если не...; **neither... nor...** - ни... ни...

I shall **not** go unless the weather is fine. – Я **не** поеду, если **не** будет хорошей погоды

I know **neither** him **nor** his relatives. – Я **не** знаю **ни** его, **ни** его родственников (в русском переводе – снова два отрицания)

5) Отрицательные наречия: **never** – никогда; **neither** - также не; **nowhere** - нигде, никуда.

One **never** knows. – **Никогда** нельзя знать заранее

If you do **not** go, **neither** shall I. – Если вы **не** пойдете, я **также не** пойду

He will go **nowhere**. – Он **никуда не** поедет

Запомните выражения:

Never mind!

Ничего, пустяки!

Не обращайтесь внимания!

6) Сочетание глагола **fail** или существительного **failure** с инфинитивом:

If the officers **fail** to identify the suspect, they will not be able to solve the crime. – Если офицеры **не** установят личность подозреваемого, они не смогут раскрыть преступление

7) Сочетание предлога **without** с герундием:

The officers will not solve the crime **without finding** some important evidence of its commission. – Офицеры не раскроют преступление, **не найдя (если не найдут)** важных доказательств его совершения

8) Частичное отрицание передается приставками и суффиксами с отрицательным значением: **-in (-im, -il, -ir); -un; -less.**

Impossible - невозможный; illegal - незаконный; unimportant - неважный; unusual - необычный; careless - беззаботный; useless - бесполезный

1. Translate into Russian paying attention to the ways of expressing negation in English:

1. A good field-criminalist **never** forgets to use a modern crime technique during crime scene search.
2. He knows **no** people in this locality.
3. The searchers try **not** to disturb anything at the crime scene.
4. There is **not** one method of interrogation.
5. There are **no** suspects in some cases.
6. **Nobody** knows the number of that car.
7. We **never** have practice on Sundays.
8. She does **not** work at this problem.
9. The prosecutor's office is **not** far from here.
10. **No** transport stops here.
11. We see **nothing** interesting in this question.
12. The police have **no** evidence against this suspect.
13. **No** two fingerprints are absolutely identical.
14. They are **not** going to ferret out his plans.
15. **None** of the group want(s) to do that.

16. He could find **neither** him **nor** his relatives.

17. Some police cadets **fail** to take good photographs of the crime scene.

5. Gerund (Герундий)

Герундий – неличная форма глагола, выражающая название действия и образующаяся путем прибавления суффикса -ing к основе глагола, например:

To investigate – investigating

To protect – protecting

По значению герундий близок к русскому отглагольному существительному и неопределенной форме глагола: читать – чтение, писать – письмо, исполнять – исполнение.

В отличие от Participle I, герундий может быть любым членом предложения, кроме сказуемого, и часто имеет при себе какой-нибудь предлог: of, about, from, for, by, without, on, in, etc.

Герундий обладает свойствами, как существительного, так и глагола.

Как **существительное** герундий может:

1) сочетаться с предлогами:

He was accused of committing a crime. - Его обвинили в совершении преступления

2) определяться притяжательным местоимением или существительным в притяжательном падеже:

His being guilty is evident. - То, что он виновен, очевидно

The officer's identifying the criminal helped arrested him. – То, что полицейский опознал преступника, помогло арестовать его

Глагольные свойства герундия выражаются в следующем:

1) он может иметь прямое дополнение:

I remember having read this article on criminology. - Помню, что читал эту статью по криминологии

2) может определяться наречием:

He likes reading aloud. - Он любит читать вслух.

3) имеет формы времени и залога:

Voice Tense	Active	Passive
Indefinite	reading	being read
Perfect	having read	having being read

В предложении герундий может выполнять различные **синтаксические функции:**

1) подлежащего:

Patrolling is one of the preventive methods. - Патрулирование – один из методов профилактики

2) именной части сказуемого:

An arrest is taking a person into custody. - Арест – это взятие лица под стражу

В этой функции герундий может употребляться с предлогами **against** - против, **for** - за, например:

We are against punishing him so severely. - Мы против того, чтобы его наказывали так сурово

3) части составного глагольного сказуемого.

В этой функции герундий употребляется без предлога. Наиболее употребительные глаголы, в сочетании с которыми герундий образует составное глагольное сказуемое, следующие:

To finish – кончать

To stop – прекратить, бросить

To go on – продолжать

To need, to require, to want – требовать, нуждаться

To enjoy – наслаждаться

To delay – откладывать

Например:

Police finished investigating the case. - Полиция закончила расследование делаю

Примечание: глагол ‘to stop’ в значении ‘останавливаться’ употребляется с инфинитивом.

He stopped to smoke. - Он остановился, чтобы покурить.

He stopped smoking. - Он перестал курить

4) предложного косвенного дополнения.

В этой функции герундий употребляется после многих глаголов, прилагательных, причастий, требующих определенных предлогов. К наиболее распространенным относятся:

To be fond of – любить

To be proud of – гордиться

To be afraid of – бояться

To be busy with – быть занятым (чем-либо)

To be responsible for – быть ответственным за что-либо

To be surprised at – удивляться

To be interested in – интересоваться

To prevent from – препятствовать

To result in – приводить к чему-либо

To accuse of – обвинять в чем-либо

To think of – думать о чем-либо

To depend on – зависеть от чего-либо

To insist on – настаивать на чем-либо

I am proud of being a citizen of Russia. – Я горжусь тем, что я – гражданин России

He was suspected of committing a crime. – Его подозревали в совершении преступления.

5) определения.

В этой функции герундий чаще всего употребляется с предлогами **of** и **for**, например:

There are different methods of solving a crime. - Существуют различные методы раскрытия преступления

1) обстоятельства.

В этой функции герундий чаще всего употребляется с предлогами:

on (upon) – по, после

before – перед

after – после

in – в то время как, при

instead of – вместо

in spite of – несмотря на

by – путем, при помощи

besides – кроме

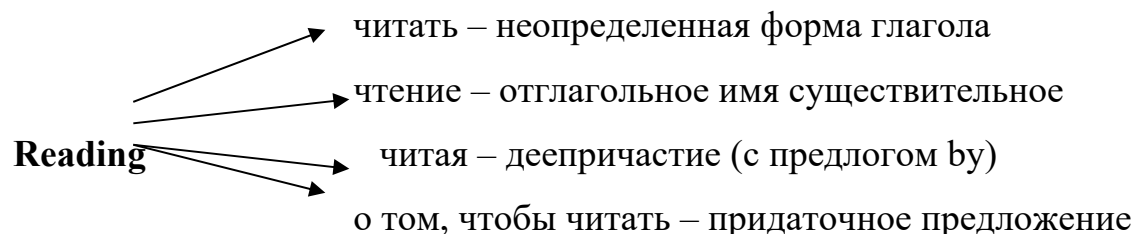
without – без

for the purpose of (with the aim of) – с целью.

Например:

After being identified the criminal was arrested. - Преступник был арестован после того как установили его личность.

Способы **перевода** герундия на русский язык:



I think of reading this book. - Я думаю прочесть эту книгу.

Или

- Я думаю о том, чтобы прочесть эту книгу.

1. Translate into Russian paying attention to gerunds

1. Interviewing is a way of obtaining information.
2. The investigator may get the information by interviewing witnesses and by interrogating suspects.
3. By collecting the facts and gathering the evidence the investigator solves the crime.
4. It is impossible to achieve the aim without doing the work carefully and properly.
5. The investigator needs witnesses capable of giving him helpful information.
6. The main task of police work is the task of protecting society against crime.
7. British police forces have additional departments for dealing with special aspects of police work.
8. Sometimes obtaining information is a very difficult thing.
9. Catching, arresting and bringing the criminal to justice is the objective of every investigation.
10. Laws are made for the sake of society and man with the aim of protecting them.

2. Say what part of speech the underlined –ing forms are and translate the sentences into Russian:

1. While **speaking** to a victim or witness, the main task of the detective is his ability to conduct a productive interview.
2. Despite their importance, **interviewing** skills are primarily learned on the job.
3. **Having** productive informants is essential in many criminal cases.

4. Some states in the USA require a grand jury **hearing** in felony cases.
5. The grand jury consists of 12 – 13 persons who sit for 3 to 18 months **depending** on the jurisdiction.
6. The no contest plea (the same as a guilty plea) is often used when a person is **facing** both criminal and civil charges.
7. The patrol officer, **in taking** the original report, will talk with the victim to find out what happened.
8. When **protecting** a crime scene, the officer must remember that nothing is to be touched or moved.
9. An officer **stopping** a person for a minor violation of the law has no way **of knowing** whether the person is wanted for a felony or misdemeanor.
10. Education is a factor that has no exclusive **hearing** on the crime problem but must be considered.

3. Translate into English using a gerund:

1. Перестаньте, пожалуйста, разговаривать.
2. Прекратите шуметь.
3. Они только что начали проводить обыск.
4. Моя сестра продолжает говорить по телефону.
5. Они уже закончили переводить текст.
6. Продолжайте отвечать на вопросы следователя.

Gerundial Constructions

Герундиальные обороты

Герундиальный оборот представляет собой комплекс из существительного или притяжательного местоимения, которые указывают на лицо (или предмет), производящее действие, выраженное герундием. Герундиальный оборот переводится на русский язык дополнительным придаточным предложением, например:

I like her singing. - Мне нравится, как она поет.

The detective's knowing the identity of the suspect helped him make an arrest. -То, что сыщику была известна личность подозреваемого, помогло ему произвести арест

Использование герундиальных оборотов допустимо, как правило, в письменной и официальной речи.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ разговорные конструкции с герундием:

1. I couldn't (can't) help doing it.

Я не мог (не могу) не сделать этого.

2. I don't feel like doing it.

Я не хочу (мне не хочется) этого делать.

3. I feel like eating ice-cream.

Мне хочется съесть мороженое.

1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to Complex Gerund:

1. I know of his taking an interest in criminology.

2. My brother's becoming a good investigator resulted from his great experience.

3. Her going in for sports regularly helps her to feel better.

4. The offender's being arrested at the crime scene came as a result of quick police actions.

5. Her being prosecuted for misdemeanor is natural.

6. His being placed on bail is explained by the nature of his offence.

7. His pleading not guilty does not mean that he is innocent.

8. Their knowing this news surprised the investigator.

9. Their presenting proper evidence to the court proved the guilt of the defendant.

10. After their informing us of the news we changed our plans.

Word Formation

Словообразование

- Formation of nouns

1. Verb +	suffix	=	noun	
To elect	-tion (-ion)		election	выборы
To examine			examination	осмотр
To govern	-ment		government	правительство
To appoint			appointment	назначение
To teach	-er (-or)		teacher	учитель
To mug			mugger	грабитель
To assist	-ance (-ence)		assistance	помощь
To differ			difference	различие
To press	-ure		pressure	давление
To seize			seizure	конфискация
To pass	-age		passage	путь, проход
To defend			defendant	подсудимый
To defend	-se		defense	защитник
To acquit			acquittal	оправдание
To proceed	-ing		proceeding	рассмотрение
				дела в суде

2. verb

noun

без изменения ударения

to judge		judge	судья
to assault		assault	оскорбление (словесное)

3. verb

noun

изменение ударения

to sus'pect		'suspect	подозреваемый
to con'vict		'convict	осужденный

4. noun	+	suffix	=	noun
Arson		-ist		arsonist поджигатель
Robber		-y		robbery воровство
Friend		-ship		friendship дружба

5. adjective	+	suffix	=	noun
Just		-ce		justice правосудие
Kind		-ness		kindness доброта
Free		-dom		freedom свобода

6. noun	+	noun	=	noun
Law		maker		lawmaker законодатель
Birth		day		birthday день рождения

- Formation of adjective

1. noun	+	suffix	=	adjective
Tradition		-al		traditional традиционный
Law		-ful		lawful законный
Law		-less		lawless незаконный
Danger		-ous		dangerous опасный
Wind		-y		windy ветреный

2. verb	+	suffix	=	adjective
To legislate		-ive		legislative законодательный
To change		-able		changeable изменчивый
To differ		-ent		different различный, другой

- Prefix and word formation

1. prefix	+	adjective	=	adjective
-Un		lawful		unlawful незаконный
-in		capable		incapable неспособный
-im		possible		impossible невозможный
-il		legal		illegal нелегальный

2. **prefix + noun = verb**

-en	act	to enact	узаконить
-im	prison	to imprison	заключать в тюрьму
-in	trust	to intrust	поручать

- Formation of adverbs

Adjective + suffix -ly = adverb

Legal	-ly	legally	законным образом, законно
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The Participle

Причастие

Причастие – неличная форма глагола, которая называет действие как признак предмета или другого действия. Как и в русском языке, в английском причастия бывают двух видов: причастие I (Participle I) и причастие II (Participle II).

Participle I

Participle I реализуется в нескольких формах, в каждой из которых имеется основной показатель такого причастия – окончание –ing. Простейшая форма Participle – buying, studying. Этой форме в русском языке соответствует не только действительное причастие “покупающий”, “изучающий”, но и деепричастие “покупая”, “изучая”, для которого в английском языке нет специальной формы. Итак, формы Participle I следующие:

Buying - покупающий

being bought - будучи покупаемым
покупая

Having bought - купив

having been bought – будучи
купленным

Как видно из приведенных выше примеров, характерный признак Participle I – окончание -ing имеется во всех формах (в первом элементе каждой формы)

Формы причастия I

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Non-perfect(indefinite)	selling продающий продавая performing выполняющий выполняя	being sold будучи продаваемым being performed будучи выполняемым
Perfect	having sold продав having performed выполнив	having been sold будучи проданным having been performed будучи выполненным

Простое причастие I (Indefinite Participle I) обычно показывает, что обозначаемое им действие одновременно действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым предложения.

While reading a book she laughed a lot. - Читая книгу, она много смеялась (Она смеялась, когда читала книгу).

Примечание. Простое причастие I от глаголов to see (видеть), to hear (слышать), to come (приходить), to enter (входить), to arrive (прибывать) и некоторых других может обозначать действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого.

He, hearing the steps on the gravel, turned sharply round. - Услышав шаги на дорожке, он резко обернулся

Перфектное причастие I (Perfect participle I) употребляется, чтобы выразить действие, которое предшествует действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым предложения.

Having read the book I gave it to Peter. - Прочтя книгу, я отдал её Пете

Причастие I в предложении обычно является определением или обстоятельством.

Употребление Причастия I

Определение

The boy reading a book is a friend of mine.

Мальчик, читающий книгу, мой друг.

Обстоятельство

While studying at the University I got interested in Psychology

Учась в университете, я заинтересовался психологией.

Having read the book I gave it to Peter.

Прочтя книгу, я отдал её Пете.

Participle II

Participle II – неличная форма глагола, которая имеет одну неизменную форму. От правильных глаголов причастие II образуется при помощи добавления к основе глагола суффикса –ed. Причастие неправильных глаголов дается в словаре как третья форма глагола.

По значению причастие II отличается от причастия I, так как выражает не процесс действия, а его следствие (т.е. то, что получилось в результате действия).

Participle II соответствует русскому причастию страдательного залога настоящего и прошедшего времени, оканчивающемуся на -мый, -ный, -тый:

Translated – переведенный, переводимый

Developed – развитый, развиваемый

Participle II, как и Participle I, имеет в предложении следующие самостоятельные функции:

Определение

(правое или левое)

The fine paid amounted to three hundred dollars.

Уплаченный штраф составил 300 долларов.

Обстоятельство

(обычно с союзами

when, while, if)

If invited, he will come.

Если его пригласят, он придет.

Примечание. Омонимичность форм Participle II и Past Indefinite правильных глаголов представляет трудность при переводе. Поэтому, переводя предложения, имеющие не одну форму с окончанием -ed, нужно определить, какую функцию в предложении выполняет это слово, а также его сочетаемость с другими словами.

1. Make Participle I from the following verbs and translate them into Russian:

To take - ...

to investigate - ...

To compare - ...

to commit - ...

To fight - ...

to detect - ...

To defend - ...

to apprehend - ...

2. Translate the following word-combinations paying attention to Participle I and Participle II:

Changing facts – changed facts

Apprehending officer – apprehended officer

Proving facts – proved facts

Training officer – trained officer

Developing countries – developed countries

3. Name the form of Participle:

Proclaimed, being investigated, committing, having been appointed, having developed, being directed, administering, having been protected, being tried, divided.

4. Use Participle II and translate.

Model: to accuse a person – an accused person

1. to prepare document –
2. to employ a person –
3. to argue a case in the court –
4. to make investigations –
5. to eliminate a division –

5. Pay attention to the position of single Participle II and its translation into Russian. Translate the sentences.

Model: The work done was of great interest.

Проделанная работа представляла большой интерес.

1. The problem discussed aroused interest.

2. The experiment made gave good results.
3. The lecture delivered caused discussion.
4. The letter posted was not delivered to the addressee.
5. The method employed gave good results.
6. The data reported were used in the experiment.
7. The participants of the scientific conference adopted all he items of the agenda proposed.
8. The paper reviewed dealt with the new achievements in computer technology.

6. Translate the sentences paying attention to the forms of Participle:

1. Reading the book I learn much that was new to me.
2. Being asked in French I could not understand what I was asked.
3. Having heard of all the details of that situation I decided to help my friend.
4. Having been put at the Congress these problems have remained very important.
5. Not knowing what to do I make up my mind to consult a lawyer.
6. All criminal trials in Britain are held before a judge and a jury consisting of twelve ordinary people.
7. The police investigating the case are looking for three men.
8. The police never found the money stolen in the robbery.
9. The document corrected cannot be accepted.
10. My question remained unanswered.

7. Use the appropriate participle form:

During the interrogation the investigator used the latest methods (*to recommend*).

Journalists (*to take part*) in the press-conference are admitted by a special pass.

(*To pass*) the examinations successfully students enjoyed their summer holidays.

People (*to study*) foreign languages can acquire good knowledge if they have regular conversational practice.

They carried out their investigation (*to use*) the best modern devices.

(*Not to know*) of their arrival I could not meet them at the railway station.

(*To ask*) a particular personal question he felt confused.

8. Translate into English using Participle I and II:

1. Все преступники, перевозящие наркотики в нашу страну, должны быть привлечены к ответственности.
2. У него имеются факты, доказывающие вину этого человека.
3. Расследуя это дело, офицер опросил много людей.
4. Данная информация представляла большой интерес.
5. Все вопросы, обсуждаемые на нашем собрании вчера, были очень важны для нас.
6. Выполнив все упражнения к тексту, он начал работать над самим текстом.
7. Человек, убегающий с места происшествия, опасный преступник.

The Participle Constructions

Комплексы с причастием

В английском языке есть три вида комплексов с причастием: сложное дополнение (**complex object**), сложное подлежащее (**complex subject**) и абсолютная причастная конструкция (**absolute participle construction**).

1. Конструкция **complex object** с причастием представляет собой сочетание существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже с причастием, выступающим в качестве глагольного

члена предложения. Данная конструкция выражает процесс происходящего действия.

I saw **him crossing** the street. - Я видел, как он переходил улицу

“Him crossing” - конструкция complex object с причастием, она также является дополнением к глаголу-сказуемому “saw”.

Complex object с причастием употребляется в основном после глаголов физического восприятия.

2. Конструкция **complex subject** с причастием представляет собой сочетание существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже, в функции подлежащего с причастием в качестве второй части составного глагольного сказуемого.

He was seen **crossing** the street. - Было видно, что он переходил улицу.

“He ... crossing” – complex subject с причастием.

Complex object и **complex subject** с причастием употребляются обычно тогда, когда мы хотим подчеркнуть, что действие, выраженное причастием, не было завершено, еще длилось в момент совершения действия, выраженного глаголом-сказуемым.

3. Абсолютная причастная конструкция обычно состоит:

существительного в общем падеже, личного местоимения в объектном падеже и причастия. Существительное или местоимение выполняет роль подлежащего по отношению к причастию (но не является подлежащим всего предложения).

This done, we decided to have a rest. - После того как это было сделано, мы решили отдохнуть.

Если абсолютная причастная конструкция стоит в начале предложения, то она переводится придаточным предложением с союзом “так как” (поскольку, ввиду того что, когда, после того как, если):

He coming very late, we had to stay at home. - Так как он пришел слишком поздно, нам пришлось остаться дома.

Иногда причастная конструкция стоит в конце предложения. В этом случае она переводится на русский язык сложносочиненным предложением, вводным союзами – и, причем, а.

The detection of the criminal was in full swing, **the detectives finding some evidence** - Шел активный розыск преступника, причем детективы нашли некоторые доказательства.

1. Translate the sentences with Participle Constructions:

1. He is going to have this job finished.
2. The text being easy, the students could read and translate it.
3. The taxi could be seen waiting outside.
4. This officer investigating the crime, crime detection was success.
5. The people want the public order being always maintained.
6. The teacher felt him knowing that problem not quite well.
7. Somewhere a long way off a telephone rang and a voice could be heard speaking.
8. This being done, they set off with light hearts.
9. I heard him answering the question on the US Constitution.
10. Crime prevention is to be in the focus of militia's activity, prevention of the origin of criminal motives being the aim of the moral approach to the problem.

Grammar Test Review

1. He is looking forward ... to the country.
 - a) to going
 - b) for going
 - c) to have gone
2. ... plants and animals deep in the ocean, science may find a cure for some of the most serious human diseases.
 - a) On studying

- b) By studying
 - c) Having studied
3. William the Conqueror is famous for ... England.
- a) having been conquered
 - b) conquering
 - c) having conquered
4. Did he deserve ...?
- a) praising
 - b) having been praised
5. I remember ... your letter.
- a) having posted
 - b) posted
 - c) posting
6. The inspector suspected him ... the cop.
- a) of having killed
 - b) for killing
 - c) in being killed
7. His career crashed when he ... letting a girl die in a car crash.
- a) should be accused of
 - b) was accused of
 - c) is accused of
8. By the end of this century there will be 600 million people around the world ... in absolute poverty.
- a) living
 - b) having lived
 - c) lived
9. The problem ... of great significance.
- a) discussing
 - b) being discussed
 - c) discussed

10. I saw her ... the street.

- a) crossed
- b) having crossed
- c) crossing

11. While ... the book I came across a lot of interesting facts.

- a) studying
- b) study
- c) having studied

12. ... her address I could not write her a letter.

- a) Not knowing
- b) Without knowing
- c) Not to know

13. The holiday ... Thanksgiving Day is now observed on the fourth Thursday of November.

- a) calling
- b) called
- c) to be called

14. The proposal is reported ... by the committee.

- a) to be approved
- b) to have been approved
- c) to approve

15. He was considered ... a good teacher.

- a) to be
- b) to have been
- c) was

16. She is known ... on a very important problem now.

- a) to have worked
- b) working
- c) to be working

17. He is said ... a novel for ten years.

- a) to have been writing
 - b) to have written
 - c) to be writing
18. He is expected ... a report on Monday morning.
- a) make
 - b) will make
 - c) to make
19. Viewers ... to object to the growing amount of violence on TV.
- a) are not seem
 - b) do not seem
 - c) are not seeming
20. Helen ... to be a good story-teller.
- a) turned out
 - b) is turned out
 - c) to turn out
21. If captured, the runaway slaves ... to end up in slavery.
- a) to be likely
 - b) were likely
 - c) have been likely
22. I have never heard him ...
- a) to sing
 - b) sing
 - c) to have sung
23. I believed him ... the most honest person.
- a) to be
 - b) is
 - c) be
24. The traffic made me ... as if my head would burst.
- a) to have felt
 - b) to feel

- c) feel
25. Do you want me ... a new theory to the class?
- a) to present
 - b) to be presenting
 - c) to have presented
26. I expected them ... the problem in detail.
- a) consider
 - b) to consider
 - c) considering
27. I hate him
- a) laugh at
 - b) to be laughed at
 - c) laughed at
28. I ... see more organizations coming together to put an end to the threat of nuclear war.
- a) will like to
 - b) would like to
 - c) would have like to
29. I like to watch the planes
- a) take off
 - b) to take off
 - c) to be taking off
30. The instructor had the students ... the experiment over.
- a) to have done
 - b) do
 - c) to do

ТЕМАТИКА КРУГЛЫХ СТОЛОВ, ДИСКУССИЙ

Themes:

1. The United State Police: the structure, maintaining of law and order, the FBI. / Полиция США: структура, охрана общественного порядка, ФБР.

Plan:

Content

Introduction

1 The structure of police

2 Maintaining of law and order

3 The FBI

Conclusion

2. The United Kingdom Police: the structure, maintaining of law and order, the Scotland Yard /Полиция Великобритании: структура, охрана общественного порядка, Скотланд-Ярд.

Plan:

Content

Introduction

1.The structure of police

2 Maintaining of law and order

3 The Scotland Yard

Conclusion

3. The International Police Cooperation: Interpol, Europol, the links between police forces /Международное сотрудничество полицейских: Интерпол, Европол, сотрудничество полицейских служб.

Plan:

Content

Introduction

1. Interpol

2 Europol

3 The links between police forces

Conclusion



Вопросы к зачету

3 семестр

1. Who was the founder of the British police?
2. What does "walking the beat" mean?
3. Why British police cars are called "jam-sandwich" cars in colloquial speech?
4. Is there a single police force, organized by central government?
5. What is the major difference in police organization between Britain and some other countries?
6. When do British police forces co-operate with each other?
7. What is the name of London's police headquarters?
8. In what situations can policemen carry arms?
9. What are the ranks of policemen?
10. What is the job of CID officers?
11. What are the duties of traffic wardens?
12. What is Scotland Yard and what does it do?
13. What was the public sentiment about the first Scotland Yard plainclothes police agents?
14. When did Scotland Yard set up its Criminal Investigation Department?
15. What were the CID's initial duties?
16. What is the CID nowadays?
17. Which parts of London are covered by the Metropolitan Police?
18. What are the Metropolitan Police's Duties?
19. Who is the administrative head of Scotland Yard?
20. What is the structure of the CID?
21. What assistance does the Yard render to the countries of the Commonwealth?

22. What are the main police powers in England and Wales?
23. In what cases can a police officer stop and search the suspect?
24. What does the procedure of stop and search consist of?
25. What does the FBI handle?
26. What are the main divisions of the FBI you can name?
27. What are the matters within the FBI jurisdiction?
28. In what way are the FBI Agents devoting their efforts to the fight against organized crime?
29. Who directs the efforts to locate and apprehend fugitives, escaped Federal prisoners, deserters from Armed Forces?
30. Where can valuable leads be found very often?
31. How many special projects are currently handled by the Interpol?
32. What is Europol?
33. When did it start its work?
34. What is the aim of Europol?
35. What international crimes does Europol fight against?
36. Does Europol any executive powers? What does it mean?
37. What can you say about structure of this organization?
38. Is there any difference between Europol and Interpol? What are their roles in the fight against organized crime?
39. What developments made it easier for criminals to move around the world?
40. Who are being subjected to increasing pressure from criminals?
41. Does the term «international crime» refer only to specific types of offence defined in law?
42. What does the term «transnational crime» mean?
43. How many groups of transnational crimes can you name according to UN's classification?
44. What offences are covered by international conventions?
45. Why must police services in different countries work together?

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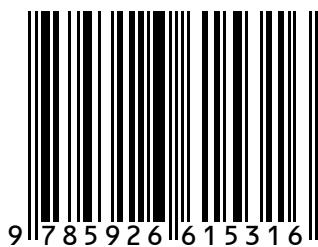
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